

Exposure to All Living Things

S. Arms Aide Warns A-War
ould Destroy Earth's Ozone

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said yesterday that a nuclear war could destroy the ozone layer that protects things from the sun's radiation.

The potential depletion of the ozone layer by nuclear explosions was discovered by arms control officials believe adds an awesome dimension to the destructive effects of nuclear war.

It appears that a nuclear war, from its immediate destruction and deaths and lingering radiation, could upset if not destroy the food chain of plants and animals upon which man depends. If so, in the opinion of scientists, the nuclear war, if ever used, could destroy only the warring nations but cause widespread deaths of the rest of the world's population.

Effect Described
The effect of a nuclear war on the ozone layer was described by Dr. Fred Idle, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in a speech yesterday before the Council on International Relations in Chicago.

Idle cited the ozone effect in an example of how "we have seen on ourselves an inner war about the dangers of war war to the point that we have lost comprehension of motive and human terms—the reality of nuclear weapons—when scientists," he argued, "become unable to express full range of physical effects of nuclear warfare" because "the damage from nuclear explosions is the fabric of nature and the life of living things cascades in one effect to another in too complex for our senses to predict."

An immediate implication of discovery of the ozone effect, Idle suggested, is to re-evaluate the effectiveness of nuclear deterrence, since a nuclear power would know that it was perhaps using the destruction of mankind if it resorted to nuclear weapons. But in the longer range, he said, the discovery can be used to demonstrate self-destructiveness of nuclear weapons.

In the past, the ozone effect

was not seriously considered by military planners, who have come to accept the deterrent concept that a nuclear attack would lead to mutual suicide between two nations. But they have never completely dismissed the possibility that a nation might successfully conduct a pre-emptive attack without being destroyed in return.

Ozone—a form of oxygen with three instead of the two atoms in a molecule—is found in abundance in the lower stratosphere. It forms a protective layer against radiation, absorbing in particular the shortwave, ultraviolet rays which can "tear apart" protein molecules in plants and animals. In a way not previously understood, the heat of atomic explosions produces molecules of nitric oxides, which as they rise with the atomic cloud interact with and destroy the ozone molecules without being destroyed themselves.

While there is still some uncertainty about the extent of this interaction, there is now general agreement within the scientific community that large-scale nuclear explosions could cause considerable depletion of the ozone layer.

Mr. Idle summed up the prevailing scientific judgment: "We do not know how much ozone depletion would occur from a large number of nuclear explosions—it might be imperceptible, but it also might be almost total. We do not know how long such depletion would last—less than one year or over 10 years."

"And above all, we do not know what this depletion would do to plants, animals and people. Perhaps it would merely increase the hazard of sunburn, or perhaps it would destroy critical links of the intricate food chain of plants and animals, and thus shatter the ecological structure that permits man to remain alive on this planet."

"All we know is that we do not know."

The Arms Control Agency, according to Mr. Idle, "stumbled" on its findings about eight months ago in some still secret studies by the Atomic Energy Commission. On the basis of its own unclassified studies, the agency confirmed the existence of the ozone effect, leading to Mr. Idle's public disclosure.

Race of Cancer Agent Found
by U.S. Unit in Peanut Butter

By Harry Nelson

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6.—Last week the U.S. Food and Drug Administration found that 25 per cent of the peanut butter on store shelves contained detectable levels of a potent chemical that causes liver cancer in animals.

Some of the samples, levels the chemical exceeded FDA limits.

The peanut butter discovery, though it did not cause the cancer, recalled the case years ago when a chemical, artificial sweetener found to cause bladder cancer in rats.

There was, however, an important difference.

While glycylamide was an artificial ingredient, the chemical found in peanut butter was a "product of nature."

Not Startling
The peanut butter discovery, by itself, was not startling to scientists. In fact, the FDA expressed satisfaction that the level of the chemical had dropped since the survey.

It was an illustration of the chemical's behavior in a long debate in America: What ingredients, both artificial and natural—are potentially harmful to man and what should be done about them?

In the case of peanut butter, for example, the cancer-causing chemical was aflatoxin. This is naturally occurring toxin stored derived from mold that grows on peanuts and other seeds including corn, cottonseed, soybean oil and various nuts. Scientists have known of the cancer-causing effects of aflatoxin since the 1950s, but it has been present in fact, nature has filled most of our food with thousands of chemicals. Some are capable of causing everything from a sore throat to cancer—and a lot in between.

Extent Unknown
One knows the extent to which these naturally occurring chemicals are responsible for disease in man.

The problem with natural chemicals is that they are so numerous there is no way a regulatory agency can do much about them.

Dr. Virgil Wodicka said, "any common foods would meet the criteria of safety and health."

Wodicka's answer annoys those who think that the issue of natural chemicals is a diversion from artificial food additives.

Of course, it is additives—chemicals added to food as preservatives, stabilizers, and so forth—that are suspected of causing health problems. Which most of the debate revolves around, for example, the artificial

ment of Dr. Ben Feingold, a San Francisco allergist who blames artificial food colorings and flavorings for hyperactivity in children.

Many Skeptics
He said that when these additives are removed from the diet of hyperactive children, a significant percentage no longer exhibit this symptom.

So far, Dr. Feingold's claims have met with skepticism from many scientists, the food industry and the FDA.

FDA critics cite many instances in which the agency has decided to ban a chemical when animal evidence indicates the chemical is harmful.

Sodium nitrate and nitrite, MSG (a taste enhancer), and red dye No. 2 (the artificial coloring that makes strawberry soft drinks look red) are examples.

MSG is an amino acid derivative which enhances the taste of protein-containing foods. The American food industry has used it for 50 years or longer.

Baby food manufacturers are notable examples. They used to put MSG in baby food to make the taste pleasing to mothers, who habitually sample a bit before feeding it to their children.

Olney's Study
In 1969 Dr. John Olney of Washington University in St. Louis reported that MSG caused brain damage when fed to infant mice and rats. This undesirable effect is apparently related to MSG's capacity to excite nerve cells, the same mechanism by which it enhances flavor.

Other scientists subsequently confirmed Dr. Olney's results and in 1970 the FDA asked the National Academy of Sciences to assess MSG's safety. It also asked three industrial laboratories to repeat the animal experiments.

The three labs failed to induce the brain damage reported by Dr. Olney and the others.

The academy study concluded that the risk of MSG in baby food is extremely small. However, because MSG serves no useful purpose in baby food except to please mothers' tastes, it recommended MSG not be added to baby food.

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HOW IT'S DONE, DAD!—Susan Ford, 17, showing her father how to bounce high off a trampoline during the Fords' first visit to the mountain retreat in Camp David, Md. Photo release by White House this weekend.

Mrs. Ford Takes Middle Path
In Clarifying Abortion Stand

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—President and Mrs. Ford are not far apart on the issue of abortion and both are opposed to abortion on demand, their spokesmen said yesterday.

Mrs. Ford said at a news conference Wednesday that she was "definitely" closer to Vice President-designate Nelson Rockefeller's position than to that of Sen. James Buckley, Conservative Republican of New York. Yesterday, she sought to clarify her position.

Helen Smith, her press secretary, said that in cases of rape or incest, "Mrs. Ford feels abortion is certainly justified, but she definitely is not for abortion on demand."

Review Panel Favored
On abortions generally, Mrs. Ford feels individual cases should be considered under the control of a panel of doctors including a psychiatrist in the hospital, Mrs. Smith said.

Sen. Buckley opposes abortion except when a woman's life is in danger.

Mr. Rockefeller has supported legalized abortion on demand up to the 24th week of pregnancy. He also has said that he believes that abortion is a personal matter.

American Rights
Affirmed During
Memorial Event

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 (AP)—The reconvened First Continental Congress ended in harmony today as delegates representing the original 13 states unanimously affirmed the right of Americans to personal freedom, privacy and equal economic opportunity.

The resolutions, framed out in a spirit of compromise and good humor, concluded the formal business of the nation's first bicentennial celebration.

A gala dinner, with President Ford attending, will wind up the two-day meeting that commemorates the 200th anniversary of the Congress where the chain of events began that led to the Declaration of Independence here July 4, 1776.

Participating in the proceedings were delegates from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

and should not be regulated by the government.

In a statement, made two years ago when, as governor, he vetoed an attempt by the New York State Legislature to repeal the state's "abortion on demand" statute, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"I can see no justification for repeating this reform and thus condemning hundreds of thousands of women to the dark ages once again."

In a reference to the extensive lobbying by the Catholic Church in support of the repeal, he declared, "I do not believe it right for one group to impose its vision of morality on an entire society," and added: "Nor is it just or practical for the state to attempt to dictate the innermost personal beliefs and conduct of its citizens."

When questioned about the issue, White House Press Secretary J.P. TerHorst said Mrs. Ford's response "was not a very definitive answer" and that her views and the President's "are not that far apart."

Mr. Ford's concern and the President's concern are essentially that there must be a remedy for persons when abortions become necessary because of serious illness or criminal attack of some kind," Mr. TerHorst said.

The President believes that the issue should be decided by the states and not by the federal government, the press secretary said. In 1973, Mr. Ford opposed a Michigan referendum calling for abortion on demand, Mr. TerHorst said.

7 U.S. Oil Firms
Plead Not Guilty

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Seven major oil companies pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of conspiring to eliminate competition by price fixing.

The firms—Mobil, Exxon, Texaco, Amoco, Gulf, Shell and Sunoco—were indicted by a special New York State grand jury on charges of agreeing together to restrict competition among themselves and thus force independent gasoline stations out of business. This is a violation of New York's anti-trust laws.

Three of the seven—Exxon, Gulf and Mobil—also entered not-guilty pleas to a separate indictment charging them with conspiring to thwart open bidding on contracts for the sale of gasoline to the city and state.

U.S. Clears
Cuba Trip for
Two Senators

Kissinger Reportedly
Argued Against Tour

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The State Department quickly agreed yesterday to validate the passports of Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., for a visit to Cuba.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is understood to have sought personally to dissuade the two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from making the trip during the current routine of inter-American diplomatic initiatives aimed at dropping the 10-year-old hemispheric sanctions against Cuba.

A statement prepared for yesterday's regular State Department briefing, but undelivered because the occasion did not arise, said that the validation "constituted a courtesy toward the senators only and in no way can be construed as a change in our policy of restricting travel to Cuba."

The tactic was in line with Mr. Kissinger's determination to maintain a facade of status quo on Cuba, even though a movement has developed within the Organization of American States for normalization of relations with the Socialist government of Premier Fidel Castro.

Restricted Policy

Spokesmen for the two senators said yesterday that the Cuban government had signaled its willingness to receive the legislators. They said the State Department had been reluctant to validate the senators' passports under the present restricted travel policy.

The policy requires that U.S. citizens wishing to travel to Cuba receive special permission to travel from the State Department. The waiver normally is valid for one round trip. In recent years, such validations have been granted routinely.

The senators had originally planned to make the trip before the August congressional recess. According to congressional sources, they were dissuaded by State Department officials, acting under guidance from Mr. Kissinger. Sen. Pell said the trip would be made in the next few weeks.

It would be the first senatorial-level trip to Cuba since the United States severed ties with the Castro government on Jan. 3, 1961.

The trip would follow, if it adheres to Sen. Pell's timetable, a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council—expected to be called in Washington within the next two weeks—to open the question of ending the hemispheric economic and political sanctions against the Cubans and reviving diplomatic relations on a country-by-country basis.

Action by 3 Members

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Three Latin American countries today asked for a special session of the OAS to consider lifting economic sanctions against Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia and Chile, made the request in a letter to the OAS Permanent Council president, Panamanian Ambassador Pity Fernandez.

Argentina to End
Big ITT Contract

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The Argentine Senate has voted unanimously to annul a multimillion-dollar telephone equipment contract signed in 1968 with subsidiaries of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and Siemens of West Germany.

The Senate bill, approved yesterday, described the contract signed with the former military government of Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía as "manifestly immoral."

Argentina's lower house passed a similar bill on June 7. The government telephone company, Entel, last year said that the ITT subsidiary in Argentina, Standard Electric, had overcharged it by \$33 million and the Siemens subsidiary, Siemens Argentina, had undercharged it by \$17 million.

Spokesmen for Standard Electric said the contract work was 80 per cent completed and the government owed the company \$64 million.



Sen. Jacob Javits



Sen. Claiborne Pell

Contempt Upheld
For 4 Involved in
'Chicago-7' Trial

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP)—A federal appeals court today upheld contempt convictions of a lawyer and three of the "Chicago-7" defendants in the controversial trial stemming from disturbances during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

The defendants, David Dellinger, Abbott (Abbie) Hoffman and Jerry Rubin and Lawyer William Kunstler were convicted of the contempt charges on Dec. 4, 1973, by U.S. District Judge Edward Gignoux of U.S. District Court.

Judge Gignoux did not impose any sentences and held that such penalties would be vindictive. The defendants could have been sentenced to six months in prison. Another lawyer and the remaining four defendants were acquitted of all contempt charges.

All defendants and the two lawyers were cited for contempt in February, 1970, by U.S. District Judge Julius Hoffman, who presided at the stormy 4 1/2-month trial.

Britain Charged in Bid
To Steal Royal Stone

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—A 24-year-old unemployed laborer appeared at Bow Street Court today charged with attempting to steal the Stone of Scone from Westminster Abbey.

In a hearing that lasted only a few minutes, the magistrate ordered David Robert Lockwood Carmichael-Stewart of the Midlands town of Wolverhampton to be held in custody for one week pending further police inquiries.

Mr. Carmichael-Stewart was arrested early yesterday.

At Confirmation Hearing

Rockefeller to Make Public
Data on His Personal Fortune

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Nelson Rockefeller will make public data on his net worth and summaries of recent income tax returns when he appears before Congress to testify at confirmation hearings on his nomination to be vice-president, an aide said yesterday.

The former New York governor's opening statement will disclose the financial data, the aide, Hugh Morrow, said, adding that it will be an "explanation of his career to date and what he's done and why he's done it."

Washington, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, said that he hoped hearings could begin by the week of Sept. 16 but that the date would depend on completion of the FBI investigation of Mr. Rockefeller.

"Further Checking"
"I spent all morning going over the FBI reports and there are a few things I saw that will require further checking," the senator said without amplifying. "If there is any difficulty, it will be on the financial side."

He said that he had in mind any potential conflicts of interest, such as Mr. Rockefeller's possession of holdings in firms with government contracts.

Sen. Cannon said that the nominee had been cooperative with the committee, providing everything it has requested.

It is expected that Mr. Rockefeller will make public details of his securities portfolios and real estate interests as well as the tax summaries and net worth.

The date of the House Judiciary

Committee hearing is expected to be set later in the month. Under the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, both houses have to confirm a vice-presidential nominee.

"Very Surprised"
Sources close to the governor said that when the net worth is made public, "a lot of people will be very surprised in view of expectations of enormous sums."

An estimate with some merit, sources indicated, was contained in a Fortune magazine article in the mid-1950s which said that Nelson Rockefeller and each of his three brothers was worth \$200 million.

It was understood that the governor's stock portfolio would show he holds a fraction of 1 per cent of Exxon, the key successor to the Standard Oil empire that his grandfather founded.

Los Angeles Times.

Jesuits Dismiss
New York Priest
Over Baptism

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Jesuit order has dismissed a priest who baptized the son of a Massachusetts man, advocate of free choice on the question of abortion.

The Rev. Joseph O'Rourke was dismissed by letter yesterday, according to a statement of the Very Rev. Eamon Taylor, provincial of the Society of Jesus. It removed Father O'Rourke from the order, but not from the priesthood, the Rev. Joseph Novak, assistant to the provincial, said today.

Father O'Rourke baptized the infant in a widely publicized ceremony several weeks after baptism was denied by a local priest because the infant's mother, Carol Morreale, supports freedom of choice on abortion.

The statement on the priest's dismissal said that "man" and repeated efforts to communicate with Father O'Rourke personally had been unsuccessful, so notice of the dismissal was mailed to him at his Manhattan address.

**Blaze Destroys
11,000 Barrels at
Cognac Distillery**
COGNAC, France, Sept. 6 (AP)—A fire in a Martell cognac distillery today consumed three cellars used for aging, exploding thousands of barrels.

In six hours, the fire destroyed at least 11,000 barrels of cognac and alcohol, representing about 7.5 million bottles of cognac on the retail market.

Pierre Cordier, the Martell director, said loss from the fire may reach 80 million francs (\$16 million).

"In that they were young cognacs, we came out pretty well," he said. "It is not catastrophic. It represents only 10 per cent of our stock."

Firemen reported that the blaze is believed to have started when alcohol from a barrel spilled on the motor of a lift truck.

The alcohol burst into flames, and before the fire could be brought under control, the barrel exploded, setting others afire.

Senate Approves Plan
To Help U.S. Shipping

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Senate yesterday adopted a bill requiring that 30 per cent of U.S. oil imports be carried in American-flag ships.

The roll-call vote was 42 to 28. The measure now goes to a conference committee to resolve differences with a similar bill passed earlier by the House.

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The Corn Crop and Food Prices

Things are not going well these days for American food policy. Protected neither by our traditional grain surpluses nor by export controls, U.S. markets are now swinging wildly with each successive crop report, rumor and speculative pounce. The most striking current example is the corn crop, sharply reduced by the summer's drought. Since there is no hope of rebuilding U.S. national reserves of corn over the next year, the figures can lead only to the conclusion that the United States needs to begin developing export controls.

A month ago, exporters had registered commitments to sell a bit more than 600 million bushels of corn abroad. Since the Agriculture Department had forecast exports of 750 million to 900 million bushels for the coming year, those registrations were no cause for alarm. But the atmosphere changed on Aug. 18, when the new registrations were published. Suddenly the total jumped to 949 million bushels, significantly above the department's highest estimate—for a crop year that does not even begin until Oct. 1. The Agriculture Department's explanation is that the exporters are writing contracts, sometimes with their own subsidiaries, to protect their positions in case export controls are eventually imposed. No doubt there is a lot to that explanation, but it does not mean quite what the Agriculture Department suggests—that some of these contracts are phony and, if the year goes on without controls, they will be torn up and thrown away. What those contracts really mean is that the exporters are reserving the right to decide, as the year goes on, whether to sell this corn abroad or in the United States, wherever the price is better—or, you might say, wherever the inflation in foodstuffs is running higher. From the exporters' point of view, it is a normal hedging operation. But it indicates that the export registration statistics are meaningless. The department would be a great deal wiser to acknowledge that neither it nor anyone else knows, under the present reporting system, how much of this corn is actually going to go abroad. All we know is that these contracts cover a substantially larger proportion of the crop than the department itself expected a month ago.

The crop, remember, is the one that is being harvested this fall. The United States won't have another until a year from now, and if the United States mismanages it, it is going to have to live with the consequences for a long time. The consequences, incidentally, will run far beyond next year's harvest because nearly all of this corn is fed to animals. When it is in short supply and the price rises, farmers begin cutting back their production of meat, eggs and dairy foods. This process is already well under way. Foully and milk production will drop before the end of this year, the department warned last week, and in 1975 there will be diminished supplies of grain-fed beef, pork and poultry coming to market. Diminished supplies mean, of course, higher prices at the grocery store. Because of the long cycles in breeding and raising animals,

particularly cattle, it is a process that cannot be reversed in one year regardless of the size and quality of the grain crops next summer. This sequence is, of course, the reason why food and agricultural markets work differently from markets in manufactured goods. If an automobile maker's sales drop a bit, he can slow down the assembly lines. He can adjust his production from week to week. But the United States gets only one corn crop a year, and the one that is now overrunning the department's export estimates is the one that is going to have to last us until September, 1975.

The rising anxiety within the Agriculture Department may be accurately measured by its vigorous efforts to get the United States' best customers to promise to buy less than they had been expecting. The Japanese have now agreed to scale down their purchases by 10 per cent. The European Common Market also had said that it would cut back, an inclination that doubtless will be strengthened by the unexpected rise in our grain prices. These pledges from abroad are presented by the administration as a whole-some and constructive alternative to the imposition of controls. But it is necessary to ask whether it would not be better for the United States to control its agricultural exports in an explicit and orderly fashion rather than bouncing from one unanticipated exigency to the next, each one resulting in a new round of emergency appeals to customers overseas.

The concept of agricultural export controls generally meets three kinds of criticism: First, it violates the principle of free trade. Second, it disrupts the United States' commercial relations with its foreign customers. Third, it makes no provision for the poor nations. In response, we readily acknowledge that free trade is generally the soundest rule and the United States should depart from it only under the most urgent necessity. But trade in food is a special case. Particularly in a world in which crops are uncertain and there are no significant reserves anywhere. As for the United States' relations with its foreign customers, they could only be improved by a clear understanding of the United States' export capabilities and intentions. Finally, the present system is devised to maximize the United States' foreign exchange earnings, with no regard to inflation at home or famine abroad. It is this system that has precluded the possibility of substantial American aid this year to the impoverished countries.

Export policy may seem a distant and esoteric subject, but the mistakes made here will show up, promptly and inevitably, at the cash register of the neighborhood supermarket. The issue is not whether this fortunate country can neglect its clear moral responsibility to help the rest of the world. Nor is it whether we can neglect the importance of foodstuffs in our balance of trade. It is, rather, a matter of stabilizing agricultural markets and preventing the damage that further disruptions promise.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Moscow's Cyprus Maneuvers

Since the coup on July 15, the Soviets have tried every means to use the Cyprus crisis for their own purposes. To start with they backed Makarios and demanded the restoration of the situation as it was "before the Greek military clique intervened." When the Turks landed, Moscow reacted with notable understanding and blamed the Greeks. The collapse of the colonels and the return of Caramanlis seems to have surprised Russia just as much as the overthrow of Makarios had done.

The Soviets were anything but enthusiastic about the Geneva conference and the British efforts at mediation, criticizing the absence of Cypriot representatives at the first round of talks. They rejoiced when the conference broke down and suggested substituting UN mediation. At the same time they declined to give the secretary-general powers that would have enabled him to intervene effectively to keep the peace. Instead, they tried to grasp the initiative by proposing an international conference, and in their eagerness to acquire a say in affairs they seemed to overlook that this might give China similar rights. All in all, Soviet diplomacy seems to have remained at least one jump behind events at every stage.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

EEC Agriculture Problems

The root of the problem is that the Community clings to the notion that the common agricultural policy (CAP) genuinely is a common policy—that is, one based on jointly-agreed aims.

In reality it is only a framework for national haggling by governments each of which is defending a different farming industry. Their difficulties in Brussels are magnified by the other community myth, that the CAP is based on a common price system, whereas the arcane contortions of artificial exchange rates and monetary compensation amounts demonstrate the contrary.

Yet for all its advantages in terms of flexibility—not to mention the electoral benefits it may bring to the Labor party—it would be a grave mistake to imagine that the subsidy road is costless.

Britain already faces the prospect of being the biggest contributor to the community farm fund; subsidies will come on top of that contribution, and will be paid by the British taxpayer, not by the farm fund.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Portugal's New Direction

In Portugal itself the stresses are now severe. New labor laws that require a cooling-off period before strikes have run up against unrest among workers. The junta boldly conscripted striking airport workers. Over the personality of a newspaper editor and a newspaper strike such draconian methods have not been used. Nevertheless there are signs of resistance by Portuguese employers to wildcat strikes. Premier Goncalves intends to stand firm on the labor law. This test will show just what sort of Portugal is emerging from the coup.

—From the Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 7, 1899

PARIS—The intense heat of yesterday was followed by a terrific thunderstorm. Paris probably escaped the full violence of it, for no casualties due to lightning have been reported, but great damage was done by the tremendous downpour of rain and hail. Electric lights were extinguished, trains were halted in the outskirts and cellars were flooded in all parts of the city. The city is not yet isolated, but the situation is as close to being critical, without actually being so.

Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1924

CHICAGO—An extraordinary watch is being kept on the youthful murderers of Bobby Frank, Loeb and Leopold, who are awaiting sentence in jail here. They are never without surveillance, from every side. Their cells, which are on the sixth tier, are also within sight of the guards on the fifth and seventh tiers, one of whom is always keeping watch along with the guards on the sixth tier. Most of their visitors, interesting enough, are, surprisingly, young girls.



The White House's Crisis Over Al Haig

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—An urgent feeling by President Ford's closest aides that Gen. Alexander Haig must be removed as his chief of staff soon—perhaps immediately—has been a pitch in two backstage developments last Thursday.

Development No. 1: Haig entered the Oval Office with a commission for Mr. Ford to sign nominating Pat Buchanan, Richard M. Nixon's longtime political adviser and speechwriter, as ambassador to South Africa. Despite Haig's fervent arguments, the President delayed his decision.

Development No. 2: The General Services Administration was instructed by Haig deputy Jerry Jones to move furniture into two Executive Office Building suites next door to the White House for two ex-Nixon aides now in San Clemente: Room 323 for ex-Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, Room 348 for ex-appointments secretary Steve Bull.

Buchanan, Ziegler

Mr. Ford's own aides were thunderstruck. They view Buchanan as the symbol of bloody-nose Nixon politics who undercut Mr. Ford as Vice-President and who now should be removed from government, not promoted to an embassy. As for Ziegler, he is the bad old days incarnate who, they vow, will never be permitted to return to White House premises even to clean up files.

Haig's successes in the vicious saber-rattling, they view, the Oval Office have led the thin line of totally loyal Ford aides to a grim conclusion. "The White House staff run by Haig is still functioning in the interests of Richard Nixon and the walking wounded of a lost war," one Ford man told us.

That interpretation makes suspect Haig's private recommendation to the new President for loyalty to the only through their concern for Mr. Ford may distort their view, these aides believe Haig must share responsibility for inaccurate information given Mr. Ford a month ago that Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski had agreed the White House tapes were Nixon's legal property.

If Haig indeed has put Nixon and his former aides above an undivided allegiance to President Ford, it is indefensible. Beyond residual loyalties, he is also playing the politicized general warning of right-wing Republican discontent, fighting the President's position on Vietnam amnesty, undercutting Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger.

Even Haig's roughest critics concede his unique through their service to the nation in facilitating Nixon's resignation, thanking heaven it was Al Haig rather than Ron Ziegler to whom Nixon gave unprecedented power. That is why Mr. Ford and his aides publicly and genuinely praised Haig in the early transition period. But these same aides now insist Haig must go.

Having served as de facto president in the final months of Nixon's agony, Haig continued to wield awesome power—greater than many past presidents—after the Ford succession. In his early days as President, Mr. Ford signed the commission for one presidential appointment given him—Nixon style—by Haig with no Ford man even knowing it. That Haig was fulfilling a commitment to his old boss is no excuse.

One incident a month ago convinced some Ford aides that Haig was not in tune with the new President's own interests. He failed to warn Mr. Ford that six hidden microphones, though disconnected, remained in the Oval Office, theoretically a potential for bugging the President. They were not removed until a week after Mr. Ford's Aug. 12 pledge there would be no more electronic eavesdropping in the White House.

On a more trivial level, Haig ignored Mr. Ford's desire to replace portraits in the cabinet room of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson (Nixon favorites) with Abraham Lincoln and Harry Truman (Ford favorites) until brought to his attention a third time. Coincidentally, Lincoln and Truman were Mr. Ford's models in post-war amnesty grants.

When Haig learned belatedly enroute to Chicago for the Aug. 19 VFW convention that the President would propose amnesty, he protested and prophesied—inaccurately—that the veterans would boo him. Since then, Ford aides charge, Haig has fumbled and anti-amnesty sentiment into the Oval Office and overemphasized the strength of protests from the Republican right.

They also believe Haig worked

up Mr. Ford about Secretary Schlesinger's safeguards against military take-over during the changing of the presidents. They say Haig, indignant over criticism of the military, was the angry one—not the President. Detailed memos from Haig's staff suggesting what Mr. Ford should say and do every hour of the day, a system built by H. R. Haldeman for Nixon, are viewed as "insulting and demeaning" by one Ford insider.

These memos reach the President just before an event, somehow bypassing veteran Ford aide Robert Hartmann until too late.

Hartmann and a handful of Ford men simply cannot compete with the Haig system. Thus, they feel President Ford must cut loose Al Haig. "Until that happens," one aide said, "the President will be the Prisoner of Zenda in his own house."

Letters

Pan Am—To Subsidize It or Not

Can anyone begin to calculate the billions of dollars that have been earned only because airlines such as Pan Am exist? Stop for a moment and think of the commerce that has been enhanced because some shrewd pilots-turned-executives recognized a need in this world for people to travel from place to place swiftly, comfortably, and reliably. How many of your reporters can be assured of getting a story—or getting to a newsbreak—because there is a regularly scheduled airliner ready to depart for his destination at a specified hour? And if it will depart, too, and get him there as it will get the businessman to his urgent conference or the diplomat to his treaty session.

The fact that all of these people can arrive at their destinations means that many other people (most of them Americans) will gain. As beneficiaries, this commerce may guarantee that we, and thousands of others, will be employed for another year, that a contract is signed or an understanding is achieved, or most peace is established in the world. In our present society a reliable airline is as valuable as a postal system, a news medium, or a telephone network. To allow it to vanish because of an impulsive response to a momentary setback in our national economy would be to send many institutions down an irredeemable path to oblivion. Ultimately our society would suffer more than it would by creating a climate of government-industrial understanding.

Of course, you might reply that other airlines would step in and perform the same functions possibly more cheaply, maybe more efficiently, and without public tax support. Perhaps, but won't that substitute airline be confronted with the same expenses, the same price rises in fuel, the same need to boost salaries?

It is the easier course to simply allow a major carrier that has contributed so much to technology and commerce to collapse merely because we are all screaming that taxes already are too high. It is a much more difficult task to recognize that indeed the airline is of real value to us and that all of us must cooperate to see that it may have a reasonable opportunity for survival. After all, it disappears with the U.S. government under the same services to the public that Pan Am presently does? Absolutely not. And if it did, you would witness the boondoggie to best all boondoggies.

Moreover, one could argue that our government merits some culpability for permitting a situation to fester in which all of our transportation industries are experiencing hardship. If the fuel analysts, politicians, and other watchdogs of our natural resources (and the resources of nations on which we depend) had been doing their jobs, then the present chaotic fuel calamity might have been avoided.

Let's not cut off Pan Am's nose to spite our own red faces.

JOSEPH A. RAFF.

Malibu, Spain.

I was shocked to read the editorial "Must U.S. Bail Out Pan Am" and the commentary "On a Wing and a Prayer," both from The Washington Post, as published in the International Herald Tribune of Aug. 29.

After 35 years as a Pan Am employee I find the present situation of the company incredible. Does anyone ever learn anything from history or experience? The director of IATA writes of "inter-related tariffs" which is a tricky way of saying that a monopoly will be enforced on transatlantic air fares to bleed the passengers.

The air-stewards talk of integrated careers, which means higher charges for poorer service. The airlines' tolls are shoddy.

I also find the attitude expressed in the editorial and commentary as incredible. Editorial and commentary completely ignore the basic fact that the reason Pan Am is in serious financial trouble is not because of mismanagement but because of U.S. government decisions that have ruined the company's competitive posture.

Let me give you several examples:

1. In Alaska, profitable runs were taken away from Pan Am, who had pioneered the area from 1939, and were given to Alaska Airlines "in order to permit Alaska Airlines to survive."

2. In the San Juan-New York (Boston, Washington) market the Civil Aeronautics Board not only certificated first Eastern Air Lines and later Transair to compete with Pan Am but also, when Transair began to get into financial difficulties, permitted American Airlines to buy the Transair certificate, rather than letting Transair go into bankruptcy. As a result none of the three competitors on this route makes any profit.

3. Take the U.S.-Hawaii route. Pan Am pioneered this route in 1935, a great technical achievement. But immediately after World War II, the CAB also certificated United Airlines to fly to Hawaii. United predictably became the dominant carrier in the market because they could offer one carrier service from points in the U.S. to Hawaii, and Pan Am had to offer two separate flights specifically denied to Pan Am. Nevertheless, we were doing well in the market, as was UAL, until the CAB certificated Braniff Western, Continental, American, and TWA on the route also, from points all over the U.S. At the same time Pan Am was again specifically denied such rights. What kind of fair competition was this?

There are numerous other examples where the U.S. government and the State Department has set up both United States and foreign competition to Pan Am to the extent that now it is practically impossible for the company to compete economically.

In spite of this, Pan Am after painful reorganization was well on its way to a profitable year in 1973. But then came the fuel crisis with the sudden rise in fuel prices to undreamed-of levels, again a circumstance within the domain and control of the U.S. government and not of Pan Am.

I ask you, how in the name of sheer decency and justice can the U.S. government turn its back on Pan Am when the basic cause of its plight has been and still is the repeated decisions of government agencies (principally the CAB) to increase competition with Pan Am and at the same time deny Pan Am the operating authority to compete fairly?

Subsidy at this time appears to be the only solution temporarily until the previous wrongs can be righted and Pan Am given a fair chance to compete.

WILLIAM W. MOSS, Captain, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Does anyone ever learn anything from history or experience? The director of IATA writes of "inter-related tariffs" which is a tricky way of saying that a monopoly will be enforced on transatlantic air fares to bleed the passengers.

The air-stewards talk of integrated careers, which means higher charges for poorer service. The airlines' tolls are shoddy.

the soap and towels disappear, the reading materials are insulting, and the loyalty of the stewards is to their union leaders rather than to the passengers.

We are avoided as if we were lepers on board while they huddle in their galleys exchanging gossip—I suppose about higher salaries for less work.

I am ashamed to admit Schenck's attitude. I enjoyed that feeling when Cunard closed and I will not support the S.S. France, since I remember sitting on cold suitcases in 1949 because of a cancelled crossing due to a wildcat strike by stewards. Convent IATA. The monopoly of the north Atlantic steamship lines that fixed rigid tariffs was broken. I will cheer the non-scheduled charters when they inevitably return. When will the Royal Monaco Airlines start their flights to Cuba? Mene Mene Tekel.

HERBERT MAZA, Aix-en-Provence, France.

Yes, the U.S. should bail out Pan Am.

When the U.S. government bailed out Lockheed, which not only manufactures airplanes but is also in the shipbuilding and repair industry as well as engaged in heavy construction (tunnels, etc.), the precedent was established.

Both these prestigious airlines should be kept in the air unless we wish to hand the business over to foreign flagships which are either government-owned or subsidized.

The CAB has not reacted very intelligently or realistically when they declined to let Pan Am and TWA combine some of their world routes.

Now the U.S. should step in and shoulder the responsibility. P.S. I own 100 shares of Pan Am at \$8.00; if Pan Am folds I shall survive.

E. B. PLATT, Kingsdown, England.

I hope that I shall not be the only person to applaud The Washington Post's view of Pan Am's situation. The airline is in a demand for a subsidy, and the present trend in the U.S. adopted by so many people of no longer trying to impress the neighbors will lead these same people to write to their congressmen and senators to tell them so. For a company that bills itself as "The World's Most Experienced Airline" and is run so inefficiently, it has a fantastic gall to ask the taxpayer to bail it out.

JAN RAVEN, Pozuel, Spain.

WILLIAM W. MOSS, Captain, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Does anyone ever learn anything from history or experience? The director of IATA writes of "inter-related tariffs" which is a tricky way of saying that a monopoly will be enforced on transatlantic air fares to bleed the passengers.

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London: Who Is to Blame For Inflation?

By James Reston

LONDON—The British are having a debate here these days about who's responsible for the inflation. Most of the time, it's a standard political debate, like our own argument at home. The Tories are blaming the socialists, and the socialists are blaming the Tories, and both are blaming the crisis on world prices of oil and other essentials beyond their control.

But there is a difference here. For while the politicians and economists are dominating the debate, with their talk about union power, Eurodollars and the balance of payments, the British pressmen and philosophers are blaming the inflation in large part on the illusions and assumptions of the people.

The Times of London printed an article by Christopher Derrick the other day on "the moral problem of inflation." "What is inflation, after all?" he asked. "It's an economist's word for over consumption, for living beyond your income; for taking more out of the kitty than you put in. The fact is that we've all come to take for granted a quite fanciful and unrealistic notion of the standard of living to which we are entitled, as though by divine right."

Falsely, the British politicians, now facing an election on the inflation issue, don't like this line of thought. In Britain, as in America, putting the blame on the people whose votes you want is not the ideal formula for success. Yet the philosophers, who fortunately do not have to run for office, have a point, and in private the politicians admit it. The politicians are confronted by economic and social demands that are understandable but in terms of British production and prices, unreasonable.

A major change has taken place in British life and maybe in American life. Private purposes are taking precedence over public purposes. Under the pressure of inflation, individual rights and individual needs are dominating national rights and necessities. The contemporary British experience is a warning to America.

The British labor unions today illustrate the point. They were a force for moderation when Hugh Gaitskell was leader of the Labor party. Now, on the whole, they are supporting the extreme demands of their left-wing unions.

The labor unions here have their own private sources of power. The miners' pickets have overwhelmed the police and closed the power stations. The British dockers and building workers have used force to get their own way. As the Economist magazine said the other day, these are "private armies" using force to insist on their private ends.

The paradox of all this is that, intellectually, the British are writing more common sense about the interdependence of the modern world—the need of the nations for one another—than almost any other people in the world. Yet politically, they are increasingly provincial and even isolationist.

Just when America is finally recognizing the limitations and dangers of "state's rights," the Scottish Nationalists are howling for independence and the oil of the North Sea. Even the Texans, who are helping them bring the oil in, think this is a little silly.

Yet this is the way things are going in the modern world. There are separatist movements in Canada, between the English and the French. On the Indian subcontinent, between the Indians and the Pakistanis. In Cyprus, between the Greeks and the Turks. In the Middle East, between the Israelis and the Arabs, and even between one Arab state and another.

In the face of all this, the people of the world these days are confused and demoralized. "A demoralized people," Walter Lippman observed, "is one in which the individual has become isolated and is the prey of his own suspicions. He trusts nobody and nothing, even himself. He believes nothing, except the worst of everybody and everything. He sees only confusion in himself and conspiracies in other men. That is panic. That is disintegration. That is what comes when in some sudden emergency of their lives men find themselves unsupported by clear convictions that transcend their immediate and personal desires."

This suggests the condition of Britain today, and of most of the Western world. But governments alone are not wholly to blame. "The dominant myth of our society," Christopher Derrick insisted, "is in conflict with the ugly facts." We are expecting too much, he said. Maybe we have to adjust to "a revolution of falling expectations."

© The New York Times.



Italian police attacking group of rioting squatters with tear gas in Rome on Friday.

Squatters Fight Rome Police Clearing State Housing

ROME, Sept. 6 (AP)—Cars are overturned, a bus was set on fire and police were attacked with gasoline bombs, bolts and stones today in a demonstration by former shanty-dwellers seeking to retain apartments they had occupied for 10 months.

When police went to clear the shanties in San Basilio, a peripheral district near the Rebibbia di, their vehicles were stopped by barricades and mounds of burning tires. Then, violence erupted.

Two policemen and a dozen demonstrators were reported injured.

Many members of 150 families that moved into the new state-owned apartment blocks last November fought police today in the 10-tenement compound and surrounding streets.

Police who started the clearing operation yesterday had at first met only occasional resistance while moving people and furniture out. The furniture was put into a city-owned storage facility and the evicted families were told that they could stay in cheap boarding houses at the city's expense.

But today they went back and joined those who were fighting police. Volleys of tear gas were fired by the police and they succeeded in restoring order after several hours. The police then resumed the evictions.

More than 1,000 apartments were occupied by shanty-dwellers in various parts of Rome last winter. But most of them were cleared shortly afterward, in police action often marked by violence.

Most of the occupied buildings belong to the state and were scheduled for low-rent lease to needy families.

Labor Party Planning Bill On Sex Bias

British White Paper Sets Post-Vote Goal

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The Labor government announced plans today to outlaw discrimination against women.

The Labor party said that if it is returned to power in the general election which is expected to be held next month, it would introduce legislation barring discrimination against women in jobs, job training, housing, schools and universities, hotels, restaurants and other sectors of public life.

In a white paper entitled "Equality for Women," the party said it would set up an equal opportunities commission as a watchdog agency to insure that the anti-discrimination law is enforced.

It said the planned legislation also would provide for unspecified court damages in cases of sex discrimination.

"The unequal status of women is wasteful of the potential talents of half our population in a society which, more than ever, needs to mobilize the skill and ability of all its citizens," the white paper said.

The white paper said all-men's or all-women's clubs would be exempted from the planned anti-discrimination bill. It said schools exclusively for either boys or girls also would be exempted.

Sweden to Free Wennerstrom, Ex-Soviet Agent

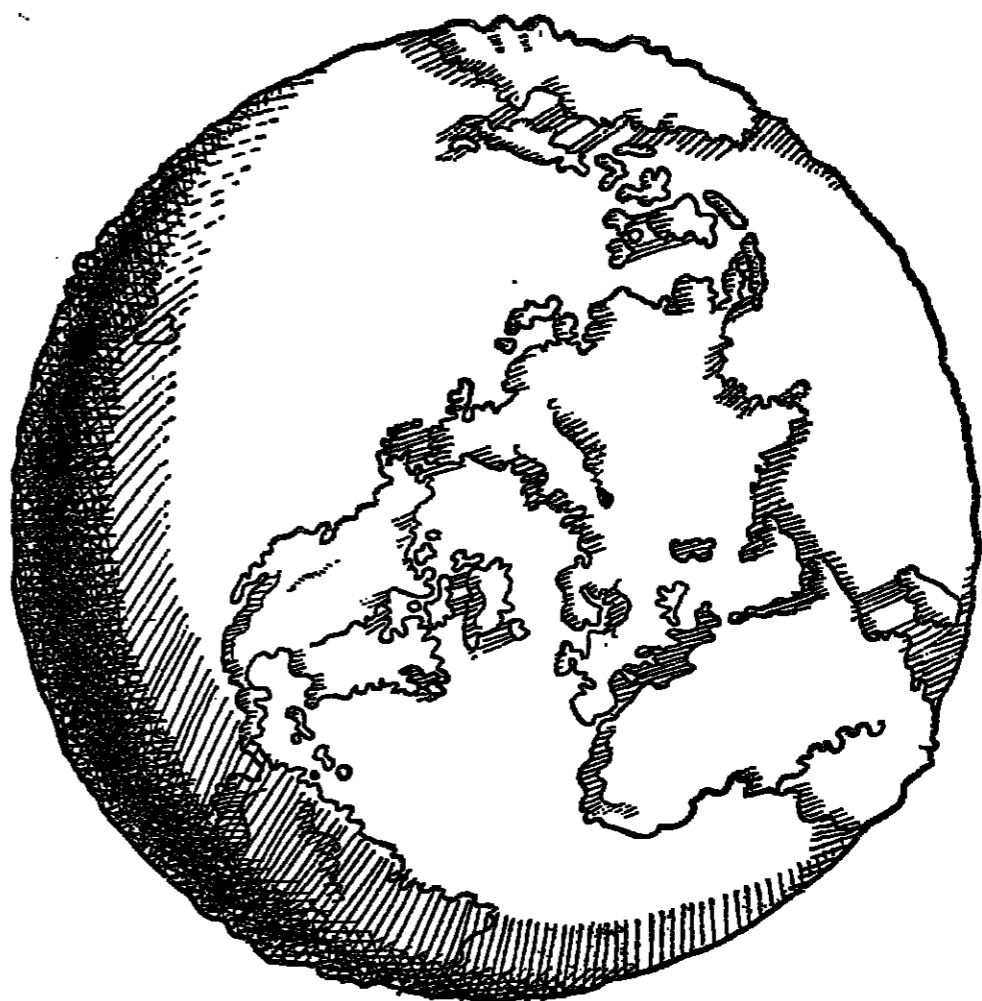
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Stig Wennerstrom, the retired Swedish Air Force colonel who as a spy informed Moscow of U.S. plans to blockade Cuba in 1962 and gave NATO information to Kremlin agents, will be released from prison next week, the government said today.

Wennerstrom, 67, has spent more than 10 years in prison. He was arrested in 1963, convicted of spying for the Soviet Union and sentenced to life imprisonment. The term was later changed to 20 years.

During 15 years of spying for the Russians, Wennerstrom had held several sensitive positions in the Swedish military, including that of air attaché to Moscow and Washington. After his retirement from the air force, he worked as a Foreign Ministry expert on disarmament.

At the time of his arrest, American defense officials said that the information he had given the Russians amounted to "leaving NATO's northern flank wide open." He ranked as a major general in the KGB under the code name of "the Eagle."

Wennerstrom is expected to rejoin his family in a Stockholm suburb on Monday, pending completion of the parole arrangements.



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Identity Problems in South Vietnam

The Mixed-Race Children GIs Left

By David K. Shieler

SAIGON, Sept. 6 (NYT)—The mixed-race children left by American GIs are growing up in South Vietnam. Blond hair can be seen bobbing and darting among rows of black-haired women and children in street markets. Blue eyes peer out of tattered hats. Some of the faces are

Most of the mixed-race children have been accepted and cherished by their Vietnamese mothers, and even by remote branches of their families. Relatively few have been abandoned to orphanages, and only a small number are available for adoption.

The trouble comes from outside the protective circle of the family. When these youngsters step into

the streets, enter schools and seek new friendships, they are often teased and ridiculed by both adults and children. They grow to feel, as a mother put it, "sad about themselves."

Some are old enough to talk about it, and they reveal the distress they feel.

Language, Culture

"Are you Vietnamese or American?" a little half-black, half-Vietnamese girl was asked. By language, country and culture she was Vietnamese.

"American," she answered, and the brightness vanished from her eyes.

"Do you want to be American or Vietnamese?"

"Vietnamese," she said, "because being American, they make jokes on me." Children call her "my dear," she explained, "black American." In Vietnam, it is an epithet containing the double stigma of being foreign and dark-skinned.

Her name is Tran Thi Thu Thuy, and she is 7. Her mother, Tran Thi Thung, formerly a bar girl in the coastal resort of Vung Tau, had three half-black children by three GIs. The soldiers have gone home, but she has "regrets," she said, "because at the time, I liked to have money."

Patterns Observed

No survey has been made, but interviews with mixed-race youngsters—both living with their families and in orphanages—reveal a widespread pattern: they are "American," but they want to be "Vietnamese."

"Because my mother is Vietnamese," explained Thao, 9, a half-white boy.

"Because I speak Vietnamese," said Xuan, a 6-year-old girl whose father was black.

"Because my American father hates me," said a half-white girl, Hong, 7.

American-Vietnamese children often display a painful ambivalence about their physical characteristics, both denying their differences and gravitating to those who look like them.

A few weeks ago, a Vietnamese

photographer came upon an 11-year-old blond boy in Da Nang. The boy said he had shaved his head because children had teased him. When the hair grew back, he thought it would be another color.

"Like Me"

At an adoption agency in Saigon, Le, a half-black girl, told why Lucy was her best friend. "Lucy looks like me. Her eyes are like me, her nose is like me, her hair is like me, she is as black as me."

And Lucy said of Le, "I love her because she is always with me. She always holds my hand. She looks like me with her curly hair. Her skin is black, and mine is also black."

She said, "I don't like Thanh Thuy because she doesn't have curly hair."

Many mothers find that their mixed children become signs of disgrace. People assume that the mothers were bar girls and prostitutes, although many were secretaries, shop assistants or maids who happened to fall in love with Americans, lived with them and expected to marry them eventually.

Mothers often suffer economically from the rejection. Those who want work as live-in maids, for example, say they find Vietnamese families generally are unwilling to have mixed-race children on the premises. And the chances of marrying a Vietnamese are slim.

W. Germany Pledges Aid to Bangladesh

BONN, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—West Germany today promised Bangladesh support for long-term development projects, including flood control, irrigation and the exploitation of the country's natural-gas deposits.

The promise was given during talks here between Bangladesh Foreign Minister Kamel Hussain and Alwin Bruck, state secretary in the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. Bonn has pledged to give Bangladesh 90 million marks (\$33 million) in capital aid this year.

Brezhnev to Black Sea

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev today left for the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk. Tass reported. It gave no reason for the trip.

Ulster Robbers Kill Policeman

BELFAST, Sept. 6 (AP)—A three-man gang shot and killed a police inspector during a bank raid today in Belfast's Rathcoole suburb.

The inspector arrived as the gang was leaving with an undisclosed sum.

At Dungannon, former civil rights leader Bernadette Devlin announced that she was abandoning plans to run for her old seat in the British Parliament. Miss Devlin, elected at the age of 21, lost her seat in February's general election.

Immigration Agency Launches Inspection

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Immigration and Naturalization Service has launched an intensive inspection of its Mexican border operations.

Announcing the action yesterday, the INS said the move was prompted by allegations of impropriety in the operations. The inspection is designed "to tighten security and improve administrative procedures," the INS said. The action is part of a Justice Department probe of allegations of bribery and corruption.

Luns Reprimands Dutch Aide for Sharp Comments

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (NYT)—ATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns today reprimanded Dutch defense Minister Henk Vredeling for comments made last week in a magazine article. Mr. Vredeling said of Mr. Luns in the article: "The man irritates me enormously. If he gets under my feet again, I'll kick him between the talpae."

Since the article was published, Mr. Vredeling has been sharply criticized by Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl for comments on the same occasion in which he admitted that "I'm absolutely allergic to uniforms."

Mr. Luns's letter of reprimand as written, the secretary-general said, after consultations with senior NATO officials and several ATO ambassadors.

Mr. Luns, also a Dutchman, referred sarcastically to Mr. Vredeling as "Your Excellency" and commented: "I wonder whether the language you have chosen to use can really be taken as an example for young recruits to have in the decent and proper way expected of them." He said it was clear the minister's comments were designed to insult.

Mr. Luns said: "I have noticed at what you voiced has been an object of extensive reporting foreign diplomats in The Hague their capitals. I must, alas, affirm that what has happened is left a very bad name both among the allies and in NATO circles."

Cardinals Named to Preside at Synod

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Pope Paul VI has named three cardinals to preside in the name over the Synod of Bishops to be held here starting Sept. 27.

The three cardinals, who will be as chairmen in the name of the Pontiff, are Franz Cardinal Koenig, the Archbishop of Vienna; Juan Landarum Cardinal, the Archbishop of Lima; and Paul Cardinal Zoungana, the Archbishop of Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. The synod, to be held by about 300 bishops, will discuss "Evangelization in the Contemporary World."

Quints Die in Spain

MADRID, Sept. 6 (AP)—Four of the quintuplets born two months prematurely to Julia Mes Solis, 29, have died since their birth Wednesday, doctors said today. The surviving girl, Spain's first quintuplets, was said to be in critical condition.

Maritime Strike Seen in France

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP)—A major seamen's union said yesterday that it would call a general strike of all French seamen and hold a sit-in in the transatlantic liner France, if the decision to pull the liner out of service next month is not rescinded.

A government spokesman said earlier that there was "no chance whatsoever" that the liner would be reprimanded. It has been costing the state about 100 million francs (\$20 million) a year to subsidize the liner.

The seamen's branch of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor said its planned strike would dramatize the serious state of the French merchant marine, in which 30,000 jobs have been lost since 1960, it said.

Austria Moves to Bar Supersonic Flights

VIENNA, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Austria is planning to ban all supersonic flights over its territory, a government bulletin said today.

A bill drafted by the Transport Ministry would rule out supersonic flights by the Anglo-French Concorde and the Soviet Tu-144. The United States, Sweden, the Netherlands and Switzerland have taken similar measures.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
Holy Communion 8:30 a.m.
Sunday Service 10:45 a.m.
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON 10:45 a.m.
The Very Rev. George L. Ridge, D.D., Dean Canon Thomas Wile, Norman Froese, Director of Music. Episcopate - All warmly welcomed.
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ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
12 Ave. Auguste-Victor (tel). Tel.: 729 22-51. Sun. Masses 8:30 & 10:30 (song).

GERMANY-MUNICH
METHODIST CHURCH English-speaking. 4 Rue Requeplan. Paris-Se. Sunday 10:30 a.m. & 8 p.m. Rev. John Perry.

GERMANY-MUNICH
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 86 Rue des Bons-Enfants. Rue-Malmation. Sun. 11 a.m. From Pont Neuf, bus 141 to "Le Godard." Tel.: 565-37-78. Evening Service 8:30 at Hotel Metropole. Metro: Porte Maillot. Visitors welcome.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberursel. An der Elde 33. English Masses in Oberursel: Sat. 8:15 p.m.; Sun. 8 & 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt. Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptbahnhof 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 96171-55547.

SPAIN-MADRID
COMMUNITY CHURCH OF MADRID (Protestant Interdenominational), worship service in English each Sunday at 11:00 a.m., in Buehling. Padre Damian, 21, Madrid.

THE MARYMOUNT CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY
73 Blvd. de la Saunierie, 92-Neuilly-sur-Seine. Sunday Mass 8:30. 11:30 a.m., beginning 15 Sept. 37th. Religious education classes to be organized in October. All Americans and other English-speakers welcome.

What they're wearing in Paris



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Police-Linked Killings Virtually Unchecked

Brazil Chief Asks Drive on 'Death Squads'

By Bruce Handler
RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Widespread police brutality, including killings by police-linked "death squads," continues virtually unchecked in Brazil, and President Ernesto Geisel has asked for a crackdown.
The issue this time is not the torture of leftist political prisoners, for which Brazil's military regime has been frequently condemned overseas, but rather police violence at the local level.
President Geisel, a retired army general who preaches a stern law-and-order line, announced that he was "appalled and shocked" by a recent summary execution in the crime-ridden Rio suburb of Nova Iguaçu, in which witnesses saw two state policemen line up two teen-aged boys against the wall of a barber shop and kill them with submachine gun and pistol fire.
The President called the slayings "perverse" and demanded "rigorous punishment" for the killers.
Rio de Janeiro state troopers Arthur Sergio Machado and Genesio Vicente Viana later were arrested in connection with the crime.
Local residents described one of the victims, Pedro Paulo da Silva, 17, as a troublemaker and a bully, but hardly a dangerous criminal. The name of the other boy was not known.
Nova Iguaçu is a stronghold of the "death squad," a vigilante gang of off-duty policemen who summarily execute petty criminals in an effort to "clean up crime." "Death-squad" killers usually tie a victim's hands behind his back, shoot him dozens of times and then dump the body on a deserted road. Often they leave a crudely drawn skull and crossbones on the corpse, with the initials "EAC"—Portuguese for "esquadrao de morte," or "death squad."

Bomb Scare Delays The Orient Express

BUDAPEST, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The trans-European Orient Express was halted and searched last night because of a bomb scare, passengers said today.
The train was first delayed for 40 minutes in Vienna, where a telephone call about a bomb was received. At the Hungarian border, Hungarian authorities eventually decided to transfer passengers to another train after a three-hour delay for a further search.

"The President can try to eliminate this type of police violence, but he won't succeed," a top crime reporter here said. "These policemen are like the Mafia. They don't go around wearing badges that say 'I'm from the death squad.' And when they do get caught, they never tell on their friends."
The newspaper described "death-squad" gunmen as "cold and calculating—and great shots." He said they are capable of "killing three, four or five times, just as though it were like getting up in the morning and eating breakfast."
"Death-squad" victims usually are muggers, rapists, car thieves and drug pushers—persons the police consider "noxious to society," the reporter said. He said police forces, especially in the tough Rio suburbs, are fed up with what they consider excess leniency in the courts, and take justice into their own hands.

No Respect

Gov. Raimundo Padilha of Rio de Janeiro State has pledged to fire such policemen, who he says "don't have the least respect for human life."

Many Brazilians, including non-violent policemen and ordinary citizens, are sympathetic to the "death squads."

A jury in the northeastern state of Bahia acquitted a dismissed policeman, Manoel Quadros, in a murder trial in which he was accused of belonging to a "death squad." Witnesses testified that Mr. Quadros had a reputation as one of the most sadistic policemen in the region.
Mr. Quadros allegedly burned prisoners with cigarettes and liked to chop up dead criminals' bodies with a machete. He still faces three more murder charges.

U.S. Businessman Recovering From Moscow Stabbing

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP)—An American businessman is reported to be recovering from a deep stab wound inflicted by a mentally disturbed Russian who told police he came to Moscow "to kill an American."

James Hefty, 34-year-old representative of the Philadelphia plastics and chemical firm Rohm and Haas, was standing by a trade fair yesterday when a man approached, asked him if he was an American and plunged a scalpel into him.

Michael Frolov, the deputy director of the international chemical exhibit at Sokolniki Park, said the assailant was a 29-year-old farm worker named Yuri Kaprov from the Ukrainian village of Chernigovo.
Mr. Frolov said Kaprov had been given a psychiatric discharge from the army in 1965. Kaprov did not try to escape.

Fiat Head Agnelli Warns Italy Against Communists in Power

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 6 (NYT)—The president of the Fiat Motor Co., Giovanni Agnelli, warned yesterday that the participation of Communists in the Italian government would lead to a "rapid withdrawal of our country from the Western world."

Proposals for a new role by the Communist party in national decision-making must be rejected not only because of international

Waldheim Says World Is Facing Profound Crisis

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 6 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim warned yesterday that profound economic and social problems were threatening the world with a "crisis of extraordinary dimensions."

He told the 29th session of the General Assembly in his annual report that there was an "almost universal sense of apprehension" about the direction in which the world might be heading, coupled with feelings of "helplessness and fatalism."
He pointed to rampant inflation and dwindling food supplies in the context of soaring population as immediate problems that had to be solved.
The secretary-general warned that the proliferation of nuclear explosive devices "could create almost unimaginable dangers for the survival of our civilization and the human race."

Mr. Waldheim said that the world's problems were beyond the control of any nation or group but he held out the hope that the UN could meet the challenges.

Reforms Needed

The party—the strongest Communist movement in the West and Italy's second-largest political force—has for years been demanding that it be given a share in government power. Communist leaders contended that the vast social reforms that the nation needs could not be enacted without their party's help.

The discussion took a new twist last month when Premier Mariano Rumor obtained the Communist party's collaboration to secure passage in parliament of a fiscal austerity program.

Left-wing members of Mr. Rumor's Christian Democratic party.

Saigon Burns Heroin

SAIGON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Authorities today burned 200 pounds of heroin, worth \$451,000, in front of City Hall in the second such demonstration in just over a year.



Giovanni Agnelli

ty, the major political group in the ruling coalition, came out for permanent cooperation with the Communists.

Communist spokesmen have let it be known that they would not insist, at least initially, on Cabinet posts for the party. Some Communist leaders recently promised that their party would not demand Italy's withdrawal from NATO.

Foreign Airlines Struck in Lisbon

LISBON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Employees of all 17 foreign airlines operating in Lisbon began a strike today. Only TAP, the national carrier, was operating.

Tap reached an agreement with its employees last week after a three-day strike paralyzed its operations.
The dispute is over a new labor contract. The foreign airlines have resisted workers' demands for guarantees against what they describe as "unfair dismissal."

Harry Partch, 77, U.S. Composer, Inventor, Dies

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Harry Partch, 77, a composer who invented musical scales and instruments, was found dead Tuesday in his apartment in San Diego after a heart attack.

Largely self-taught, Mr. Partch based his compositions on octave divided into 43 intervals rather than the 12 of traditional western music. He thought new instruments were better suited for playing the barely perceptible intervals of his musical language. He had the instruments himself, too—74-string kithara, marimba-like reeds that he called booz, g-bells called cloud-chamber bells and the bloboys, which were of bellows, three organ pipes and an auto-exhaust.

He made his New York debut in 1968 when two concerts of music were presented at the Whitney Museum. He also a National Institute of Arts Letters award, and commissions and grants from the Ford Foundation and Guggenheim Foundation.

Hubbell Robinson

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Hubbell Robinson, 68, a hit casting figure for 30 years as former vice-president of program for CBS-TV, died Wednesday of lung cancer. He was a leader in creative programming and in advancing the employment of blacks in radio and television.

Jan Verbaandert

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Astronomer Jean Verbaandert, 73, president of the Belgian Royal Observatory, died Wednesday.

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THEATER IN LONDON

Strong Australian Talent

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—David Williamson's "What If You Died Tomorrow?" at the Comedy Theatre is the first complete Australian production to play London since Ray Lawler's "Summer of the Seventeenth Doll" and testifies to the country's strong, young dramatic talent. It is a comedy, not as funny or as passionate as the author's "The Removalists," produced at the Royal Court last season, but harshly amusing nonetheless.

The subject matter—a young Australian writer trying to cope with sudden success—obviously has a greater fascination for the author than for his audience. In one traumatic evening, Andrew (Shane Porteus) has to cope with his uncomprehending parents, unexpectedly returned from a tour of Europe ("We found it rather grubby"), with a suicidal youth they met on the voyage, with a running battle between two publishers squabbling over his latest manuscript, exacerbated by the tantrums of his homosexual agent, and with the independent girl and her rebellious children for whom he has left his wife.

This richness of material enables Williamson to build a series of confrontations, between his author and his parents, whose sexual attitudes are poles, or at least a generation, apart, and between the two publishers, one an extrovert entrepreneur, the other a predatory woman who manages an instantaneous seduction of our hero. For much of the evening, Williamson writes an old-fashioned play, with some contrived entrances and exits. But, finally having maneuvered the unlikely seduction so that Andrew can be caught with his trousers down by most of the household, he refuses to bring the play to any neat resolution.

Robin Lovejoy's direction is perceptive and sharp and there is some good acting, notably from Ruth Cracknell and Ron Haddrick as the parents anxious that their son should be happy and also should live by their standards, and from Max Phipps as the loudmouthed, energetic publisher.

Earl Wilson Jr.'s musical, "Let My People Come," at the Regent, a New York success, is enough to

cause a mass exodus from the theater. It is crass, mostly tuneless, despite a great deal of hearty singing, and quite mindless. It is based on the premise that naked bodies are enough for anyone's entertainment—and that the bodies, judging by the 13 on display here, don't even have to be beautiful so long as they are bare.

What is worse is that it combines tedious whimsy with insufferable condescension. I had thought that the demise of the Living Theatre had ended the fashion for actors to demonstrate to their own satisfaction, their superiority to their audience. The performers here, after much forced bonhomie before the show begins, strolling about the theater to the accompaniment of raucous cries, explain that their intention is to "liberate our genitalia." This is an arrogant assumption, particularly as they then proceed to make fools of themselves on stage, yelling one stultifying song after another, each lacking originality or wit, in short displaying an absence of mind to complement the many gyrating bodies on stage.

The show's intention, of course, is to liberate the audience's wallets. The stalls seats, at £3.30, are as expensive as any other show in London, and more expensive than most, for a show that offers a dozen or so barely talented performers. The experience is determinedly unerotic and deafeningly hearty, as if sex were something on a par with scouting, a suitable activity for

Shane Porteus, right, and Max Phipps in "What If You Died Tomorrow?" now playing in London.

the Duke of Edinburgh's award.

At the Royalty, there is a feeble comedy, "The Bedwinner," by Tony Lesser, which attempts to combine a contemporary situation—a home where the husband takes on the traditional woman's role while the wife goes out to work—with the usual male chauvinist contents of such

plays as this. The author manages it, too. His husband, unhappy at work, gives up his job and decided to be a housewife without first consulting his wife. There follows all the possible variations on this one joke, occasionally made amusing by the stylish acting of Jon Pertwee as the husband, Lynda Baron as his wife and Ronald Culver as a henpecked father-in-law. The ending is in keeping with the rest: The wife becomes pregnant so that she can fulfill herself in a properly feminine way and the husband is offered his old job back at double his former salary, which means that he will be earning even more than she was. It is only fair to add that the audience seemed to find it very amusing.

The Italian translation of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956," brought out by Mondadori, has sold 350,000 copies in a few months. This figure is quite exceptional in a country where only one in 10 persons even buys a newspaper. That so many Italians want to read about secret police practices in the Soviet Union is especially significant because Italy has the strongest Communist party in the West.

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Maybe it is the new gasoline price that makes pleasure driving prohibitively expensive or maybe it's the new fiscal austerity turning minds to nonmaterial values—at any rate, Italians are reading more than they have been in a long time.

The Italian translation of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956," brought out by Mondadori, has sold 350,000 copies in a few months. This figure is quite exceptional in a country where only one in 10 persons even buys a newspaper. That so many Italians want to read about secret police practices in the Soviet Union is especially significant because Italy has the strongest Communist party in the West.

Other new books, mostly translations from English-language fiction and nonfiction, are also doing well.

Above all, this summer has brought a veritable literary sensation, and a home-grown one at that: Elsa Morante's new novel, "La Storia." The first edition of 100,000 was sold out in weeks and Mondadori publishing house had to rush new printing orders.

For the first time since anyone can remember, people in railroad compartments and espresso bars discuss a book—the Morante novel—rather than the soccer championship or latest scandal. "La Storia" is indeed the most successful Italian book since

BOOKS

Why Italians Are Reading Again

Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa's

"The Leopard." Miss Morante, the 53-year-old estranged wife of Alberto Moravia, has been toiling on "La Storia" for the last three years, living as a recluse in her little apartment off Rome's Piazza del Popolo.

The author of a few earlier books that were praised than read, such as "Arcturion Island," Miss Morante has for years been cultivating obscurity. She does not belong to any coterie of intellectuals and does not sign manifestos or publicly back inflammatory causes. Now, apparently to her immense dislike, she suddenly finds herself a celebrity, "La Morante."

Gianni and Miss Morante agreed to skip the hard-core phase and started with a 670-page paperback edition of "La Storia" costing about \$3. The writer declared herself satisfied with a 5 per cent profit instead of the 10 per cent of a volume's sales price customary here.

Miss Morante had a story to tell and has told it well. She also stated a few deeply held beliefs. The story is much more convincing than the philosophical trimmings, although the writer seems to have attached great importance to them.

The main characters of "La Storia" are a half-Jewish Venetian-Calabrian schoolteacher; her little son, who was conceived in a rape by a drunken Bavarian soldier from all places, Dachau; a half-brother who is hungry for life, and two dogs.

The setting is Rome dur-

ing the last war and the scuffle after the city's liberation from Nazi domination. Misery, luck and bizarre deaths are

At first, Miss Morante reads like a belated trans of the neo-realistic film of Rossellini and De Sica. "Open City" is a "Bicycle Thief." The cul poverty of Rome's ragged is captured in a master. The dialogue is just right. Authors will have a hard time. The suffering of an alien's search for G other Dostoevskian problem broached.

A Jewish anti-Fascist delivers himself of a long rant clearly sums up Morante's own credo: All exercised by human beings others is evil.

To stress her point, she has prefaced the novel's with terse world chronicle 1941 to 1947 that mean that the poor, the weak, the humble-like the school and her epileptic child eternally the victims of th-world power. "A Scandal for 10,000 Years," says a title on the volume's cover

THE ART MARKET

Swiss Fair Chooses To Show Low Profile

By Souren Melikian

ZURICH, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The Zurich antique dealers fair that opened a week ago and will be closing its doors Sunday has great charm. Its purpose, in sharp contrast with that of the great London and Paris shows, is to please, not to impress.

Fifty-five dealers from all over Switzerland have, for the second year running, laid out some nice pieces of furniture of the homey, sturdy kind, with a sprinkling of objets d'art, many Swiss, but some foreign.

In the Kongresshalle, the dealers have thus provided a fairly good cross-section of what can be found in the homes of the traditional-minded Swiss bourgeoisie. It is refreshingly free from the attempts at Louis XIV-style grandeur that characterizes the Paris fairs held every two years at the Grand Palais or London's Grosvenor House, where an excess of museum rarities can be sniffing.

The Swiss fair lays stress on furniture: Symbolically the most expensive piece in the whole fair is a sort of huge sideboard incorporating a commode in its center. Nearly 4 meters long, it looks like a part of a rich farmer's décor in the 18th century. The price asked, 120,000 Swiss Francs (\$40,000), reflected

strong optimism on the would-be seller's part. A third of that figure would sound more plausible by French or English standards.

Realistic Prices

On the whole, however, the fair is characterized by prices that are high but realistic—perfectly adjusted to the wealth and temperament of the Zurich citizenry. At the stand of Michel Rigoldo of Lausanne, for instance, an oval walnut-veneered dining table of the seventies or eighties of the last century is priced at 5,500 Swiss francs. Between its two movable halves, seven additional tablets can be inserted, making it fit to accommodate 25 persons.

It is quite rare to find a dining table that can be extended quite so much. At the Hotel Drouot, Paris, where similar tables can be seen from time to time, the price would probably not be very much lower. Or to take another example, a clock of black marble with ornate, open-work fittings by Delville of Geneva, is offered at 3,500 Swiss francs. Were it not for the signature on the dial, it would be impossible to tell the clock from a Parisian piece made around 1798-1800. Indeed, Violette Blanc-Rigoldo, an associate of her brother Michel Rigoldo, points out that the bronze may well have been imported from Paris. This makes a comparison with the Paris market particularly apt. A French piece of that type would oscillate between 3,500 and 5,000 French francs. Being Swiss, this piece is rarer, and therefore not unduly high.

One of the striking aspects of

the fair to the visitor coming for a stroll rather than with a view to buy, is the diversity of influences undergone by Swiss furniture makers from the earliest periods. French-speaking Switzerland always remained very French. But German-speaking areas were more hesitant. In the 17th century, for instance, Zurich and Bern were primarily geared to the German world. A very fine wardrobe with strongly molded doors and handsome carvings, in walnut veneer, 211 centimeters high, and priced at 31,000 Swiss francs, considered typical of late 17th-century Zurich, is directly derived from models first designed by German cabinet makers in Frankfurt. By the late 18th century, French influence swayed as far as Bern. A *coiffeuse* (dressing table) from Bern displayed by Rigoldo is French in shape, a sort of simple version of the Louis-XIV manner.

Out of the mass of useful furniture—wardrobes in which you can store clothes, tables to sit around and have dinner on—there emerge here and there more interesting pieces.

The best were brought over by Carmen Porchet of Lausanne. A low, rectangular sideboard, dated 1585, has a superbly carved front panel. The central escutcheon, with a rampant lion, as the heraldic phrase goes, is Italian: Swiss furniture from the canton of Valais, like that of neighboring France, was under the spell of Renaissance design.

Every now and then highly original pieces were turned out. A lectern of the Louis XIV period—dynamic names from France are normally used to characterize Italianate: Swiss furniture from French-speaking Switzerland—has no equivalent anywhere. The stern geometrical upper part shaped like a triangular pyramid is supported by a tall stand combining baluster forms.

Bronze Panther

Objects are notably scarcer at the Zurich fair. For those who do not care for cuckoo clocks and music boxes, the choice is limited. There is a good bronze panther by Rembrandt Bugatti, about 20 centimeters high, priced at 23,000 Swiss francs, about 50 per cent over the price that it might be offered at in Paris: George Charbonnier of Geneva has the most original selection. There is an extremely good bronze by Barrois, of the late 19th century. It is impressionistic in style and not unlike Dalou's work. Interesting, too, is a selection of Russian objects. A nice cup in silver gilt, stamped with the mark of Fedor Petrov of Moscow, was made in 1761 in imitation of German work of an earlier period. The 304-gram piece is priced at 15,000 Swiss francs.

Pictures are few, but Josef Biell of Binningen, near Basel, displays a landscape with figures by Joost Cornelis Drooght (1584-1656), dated 1657, 65 by 85 centimeters, the price, 60,000 Swiss francs is about the international price.

The most interesting work, however, also displayed by Biell among his assortment of Swiss furniture, is a light scene by Albert Delville, an obscure French painter active in the late 18th century. The picture shows German hussars in Prussian costume charging. It is intended, according to Josef Biell, to illustrate the 30 Years' War and has a strange, baroque violence about it.

The public has been sluggish. All the dealers who were at last year's fair, the first to be held since the war, agree that the going has been much harder. On the whole, however, because it is utilitarian, has held its own. Objects have been hardest hit. The dealers questioned stressed that they did not feel any lack of hard cash was making itself felt. There is plenty of money around in Zurich and when pieces of furniture do appear to a Zurich fair he will disburse fairly large sums.

LONDON GALLERIES

POLISH PAINTING TODAY, the Mall Galleries, the Mall, London, S.W.1, to Sept. 12. The Polish Artists' Union has brought to England a selection of the work of 22 of its members, chosen to be as representative as possible of current trends in Poland. Broadly speaking, the work is divisible into three main and very vigorous groups—the neo-surreal, constructivist-abstract and imaginative-figurative.

WENDY HALL, this Art Gallery, 1 Brookhouse House, New Kings Road, London, S.W.3, to Sept. 21.

Wendy Hall is a young English artist whose reputation has hitherto rested on her book illustrations. In this, her first London one-man show, she displays new aspects of her art—in a series of large oils, of figures in stormclouds and densely wooded landscapes; and in some fine large pen and crayon drawings of trees, inspired by the English countryside. Both paintings and drawings are very assured and satisfying.

THE MONA LISA SHOW, Nicholas Readwell Gallery, 36 Chiltern Street, London, W.1, to Sept. 27.

Leonardo painted the original smiling girl in 1504. Inspired by her, some 30 contemporary painters and sculptors present modern versions on the eternal theme. These range from Sacha de Boer's self-assured and unsmiling "Mona Lisa," and Ludmil Siskov's "Mona Lisa" a pinup in a damp and clinging mindless astride a motorcycle, to Terry Pastor's vampire Lisa (entitled "That Certain Smile"). Graham Dean's "Mona and Leo" (artist and model together in bed), and Wunderlich's fearsome self-portrait, "Self as Lisa."

WILLIAM SCOTT, Gimpel Fils Gallery, 30 Davies Street, London, W.1, to Sept. 28. William Scott began painting kitchen still lifes in 1945. These were comparatively straightforward figurative. Over the intervening 30 years, he has simplified the theme to the point of virtual abstraction, as in the current exhibition, in which all the works save one were made either last year or this.

DAVID EVANS, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 385 Kings Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.3, to Sept. 28. Evans's paintings are frequently those of a disenchanted, by those who are unable to see beyond the superficial subject-matter. But in spirit they are quite otherwise. The person in

each of these carefully interior or landscape scenes seems to be present in his thoughts and his gaze where than in the played. They make one but are at the same time fascinating in the strict that much misused word.

FRANK STELLA, DM 72 Fulham Road, London, S.W.3, to Sept. 28.

In the summer of 1971 Frank Stella retrospectively mounted at the Hayward here, I was moved to eulogistically moved by the London retrospective of graphic which achieve aesthetic triumphs with economy of means by vast asymmetrical painting created.

DANISH GLASS 1814-1919, Crown Road, London, to Sept. 28.

The Peter Heeringa collection of Copenhagen assembled a historical of more than one Danish drinking glasses, and pocket flasks, 200 of the best are now seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Some are extraordinarily beautiful, especially the 18th-century glass decanter of Mylenberg and the 19th-century glass of the Holtenow. The glass of this factory's glass is of a half-century.

—MAX WYKES J

18 Paintings Withdrawn From Forger's Show

TILBURG, the Netherlands, Sept. 6 (AP)—Eighteen paintings have been withdrawn from the exhibition of the 18th-century Dutch art forger, Van Meegeren after experts they were of doubtful authenticity. A spokesman for the Cultural Center said that the suspect canvases, previously painted in the 1940s by Van Meegeren, were of doubtful authenticity. He said the painter's daughter was the experts whose doubts, withdrawn from the show, when he revealed he painted the works previously sold as masterpieces by the 17th-century artist Vermeer.

'1600 Pennsylvania Avenue'

Bernstein, Lerner Plan Bicentennial Musica

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Leonard Bernstein said today that he and Alan Jay Lerner have something special cooking to celebrate America's bicentennial next summer—a Broadway musical depicting 18th-century American life as seen by blacks in the White House kitchen.

Tentatively titled "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue," the collaboration by composer Bernstein ("West Side Story" and others) and lyricist-playwright Lerner ("My Fair Lady" and others) has been bandied about in theater circles for months. In an expansive mood during a Tokyo concert tour, the composer-conductor-pianist told a bit more about it than in the past.

"We've never collaborated before, though Alan is a dear and old friend of mine, and we've been talking about this now for

two years. The subject is the White House from 1800 to 1800, from the time it was built for John Adams until the time it acquired its name under Teddy Roosevelt. All of this century is seen from the kitchen through the eyes of four generations of blacks, who have been the only consistent inhabitants of that house," he said.

Calling the theme "an idea that fascinates me," Bernstein said he and Lerner are selecting 19th-century events which are particularly related to the White House kitchen help, such as the Civil War, Emancipation Proclamation, the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson and so on. "There is a very interesting dramatic slight line from 1800 to 1900, without meaning to draw any present-day analogies or parallels."

"We are trying to tell that

terribly important story of the little white life that our country has been living with since its inception—by which I mean the big black life," he said.

Because of Bernstein's current concert tour with the New York Philharmonic and other commitments, work on "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue" has been proceeding slowly. "Alan's back in New York chewing his nails, but we hope to have it finished this winter." As currently planned, the musical should hit the boards next spring.

Capacity Houses Bernstein has been playing to capacity houses in Tokyo on his third trip to Japan in 18 years. The Japanese audiences are extraordinarily young, serious and intense, he said, but a bit over-trained in fearing to applaud at the wrong moment.

Asked about China's recent

campaign against classical music, Bernstein said "bizarre but very sad." China condemned Schubert grounds that "he never understood imperialism" and a "fictitious made-up noise."

Criticism Noted He noted strong criticism against 19th-century Italian opera. Bernstein said, "Requiem—what did he put himself in the same with Beethoven and Schopenhauer? He is lumped with because the Philadelphia Orchestra played him (during the China)." Bernstein said he would "love" to go to China and has not given up but the Chinese will change ways of thinking about classical music.



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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7-8, 1974

Page 9

Orders for U.S. Grain
from Abroad Soaring

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Foreign orders for the damaged U.S. corn crop to climb, mainly because of a further increase in the European Economic Community, new export by the U.S. Agriculture Department (USDA) show.

Export listing shows corn by all foreign countries nearly 26.2 million metric tons, or 991.2 million bushels, as of Aug. 26, a two-day increase.

Aug. 11, a day before a USDA report showed 1974 production would be down 10 percent from 1973, export orders stood at 11.1 million tons, or 413 million bushels.

European corn orders on Aug. 11, a day before a USDA report showed 1974 production would be down 10 percent from 1973, export orders stood at 11.1 million tons, or 413 million bushels.

Sharp Rise in Week
Earlier, those were half that, but by Aug. 18, they had risen to nearly 8.4 million, or 308.5 million bushels.

Mr. Bell, deputy assistant secretary for international affairs, said much of the corn has been listed by exporters on a speculative basis and that the totals are grossly inflated.

High Prices
for Oil Said
Necessary

IS, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The secretary general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said today OPEC nations may cut their production and that even if oil prices are desirable, they should only be lowered, but it is in the interest of everyone that they be maintained at a high level, but a doubt even higher than today, Abdullahi said in the new issue of the financial magazine.

There has been a recent effort to reduce the earlier waste of oil, Mr. Khene said.

This effort is part of an effort to conserve petroleum resources, it is that the members of OPEC nations may cut their production and that even if oil prices are desirable, they should only be lowered, but it is in the interest of everyone that they be maintained at a high level, but a doubt even higher than today, Abdullahi said in the new issue of the financial magazine.

Commercial and industrial loans during the banking week were estimated at \$347 million, down from \$350 million the week before.

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Dismal Performance by the 'Dismal Science'

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Just as U.S. economists are finding they do not have all the answers to the current inflationary surge, they are also discovering that proliferating economic woes are forcing them to alter several of their academic principles.

For instance, the Phillips Curve, which postulates a fixed trade-off between rates of inflation and unemployment, has been shown wanting by the current "stagflation," or inflationary recession, which shows that unemployment and inflation can grow simultaneously.

Now, however, the heavily Keynesian "new economics" stressed then is criticized as depression-oriented and thus unsuitable for tackling today's problems of inflation and shortages.

John Maynard Keynes pioneered the use of government fiscal and monetary policies, including deficit spending, as tools to combat the business cycle.

He says: "The dawn of new economic theories that didn't explain everything probably came a lot later to economists than to students, who realized all problems weren't explained so easily. But it took major economic problems rather than the questions of a few students to change us."

The most obvious of those problems is the nature of today's inflation. In the ideal textbook world of a short while back, prices rose and fell in response to competitive pressures, and inflation was due to excess demand. Real life is considerably more complicated than that.

Spokesmen Say Move Would Be Long-Term Solution

Pan Am and TWA Say They're Ready to Discuss Merger

By Robert Lindsey
NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, both financially hard pressed, said yesterday that they were ready to discuss a merger.

Chief executives of the two airlines met separately Wednesday in Washington with the Secretary of Transportation, Claude Brinegar, who is in charge of a special federal task force established to investigate the financial troubles of the country's two major airlines.

Executive officer, and Stuart Tipton, senior vice-president. The TWA representatives were Charles Tillinghast Jr., chairman, and F.C. Wiser Jr., president.

The executives of the two airlines, which lost a total of \$46.5 million during the first seven months of the year, speculated privately that negotiations could start within a week or two.

level executive changes at Pan Am and it was reminiscent of the situation when Mr. Seawell took over 30 months ago from his ousted predecessor, Najeeb Halaby. At that time, an aide to Mr. Seawell characterized the company's executive suite during Mr. Najeeb's last months as a "revolving door."

Personality Clash
Mr. Crilly had been widely expected until a year ago to take over the title of president from Mr. Seawell. But last fall he was demoted from second to what amounted to third position in the company beneath James East.

Companies' Demand for Loans
Rises Sharply at N.Y. Banks

By John H. Allan
NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Business loan demand, bolstered again by heavy borrowing by government agencies, increased sharply at major New York banks in the week ended Wednesday, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

Commercial and industrial loans during the banking week were estimated at \$347 million, down from \$350 million the week before.

Evidence of problems at Pan American continued to surface yesterday. The airline announced that its No. 3 executive, William Crilly, executive vice-president for international services, was leaving.

The company said that Mr. Crilly had resigned as a company director and that his administrative duties were being transferred, although he will continue as an officer to complete pending business. It was the latest in a series of high-

level executive changes at Pan Am and it was reminiscent of the situation when Mr. Seawell took over 30 months ago from his ousted predecessor, Najeeb Halaby. At that time, an aide to Mr. Seawell characterized the company's executive suite during Mr. Najeeb's last months as a "revolving door."

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Mr. Crilly had been widely expected until a year ago to take over the title of president from Mr. Seawell. But last fall he was demoted from second to what amounted to third position in the company beneath James East.

Big Board Price Gain
Gives Glimmer of Hope

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI)—After stumbling a bit at the opening today, stock prices rallied before noon and pushed higher through the remainder of the session.

This gave the market its longest winning streak—two sessions—in a month, and raised hope among some analysts that perhaps the market has bottomed out following a summer-long tailspin that had carried the list to a four-year low earlier in the week.

attention was again taken up with some wide swings in Treasury bills after an extremely strong auction last Friday.

After fluctuating wildly through the four trading sessions, bills ended the week on a strong uptrend.

The three-month bill fell some 12 points in yield today to trade only 7 points above last Friday's average, while the six-month bill dropped about 25 points to trade some 15 points below the auction average.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 7.12 points to 871.88 after an advance of 22.76 points yesterday. It was down 3 points in early trading. About 960 issues gained and 460 fell.

However, trading was light throughout most of the gain. Volume was 15.13 million shares versus 14.21 million yesterday.

In its open market action today the Fed negotiated reverse repurchase agreements when the funds rate looked like dipping below 11.5 per cent and then it sold \$80 million of bills with September and October maturities on behalf of a customer.

In other market action government coupons were little changed on balance while corporate bonds edged up, closing 1.8 to 1.4 point higher.

Jobless Level Edges Higher
In U.S., Now Stands at 5.4%

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The U.S. unemployment rate in August continued its slow upward climb, rising by one-tenth of 1 per cent to 5.4 per cent of the work force, the government reported today.

Although the change from the July rate of 5.3 per cent is not considered statistically significant, the Labor Department said the increase taken over the past two months represented a break from the 5.2 per cent plateau that had prevailed during the first half of the year.

German Jobless
Rate Reaches
Level of 1956

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—The number of unemployed in West Germany has passed the half-million mark for the first time since 1956, the Federal Labor Office said here today.

The unemployment figure was 527,100 at the end of August, an increase of 36,200 over the previous month, the office said. Observers said the effects of the oil crisis on the motor industry and the government's anti-inflation policy of credit curbs and public spending cuts had been mainly responsible.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Car Sales Rebound in U.S.

New car sales, down by 20 per cent or more last year, regained some of the lost ground in August, although domestic dealers still reported deliveries were off 2.5 per cent for the month.

However, some car and truck makers reported that sales for the month of 667,387 were only 18,123 units below the all-time high for August of 685,360 domestic sales set a year ago.

Japan Seeks New TriStar Engine

Japan's Transport Minister, Masatoshi Tokunaga, says he will insist that All-Nippon Airways' grounded Lockheed TriStar airliners be fitted with new engines before they fly again.

He told a press conference he will not permit the use of old models of the Rolls Royce RB-211 engines similar to those which developed faults in two of the domestic airline's fleet of six TriStars.

Swiss Prices Steady

BERNE, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—The Swiss wholesale price index at the end of August was unchanged from July but was 17.2 per cent higher than August last year at 153.5.

Chrysler Plans Price Increases

Chrysler says it will have to raise prices several times during the 1976 model year on top of an expected \$400 to \$500 introductory price boost this fall.

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Symbol	Bid	Ask
Agrotek Ltd.	0.60	0.70
Calabate	0.25	0.35
Coherent Rad.	0.40	0.75
Intel	34.00	31.50
Mineral Rev.	1.75	1.35
Offshore Log.	0.27	0.30
Recognition Eq.	2.50	2.75

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York:

	Frl.	Year
Commodity and unit		
FOODS		
Canned tomatoes, lb.	10	1967

Coffee, Arabica, lb.....	1.08-1.10	2.75
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.....	1.84	2.75
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-80 35% ya.....	.30	-
METALS		
Steel billets (Fe), ton.....	190.00	135
Iron 2, Pdry, bilts, lb.....	174.16	87
Steel scrap No 1 bvy Pits.....	100-110	57
Lead, spot, lb.....	2.50	-
Copper elec, lb.....	8.35-8.7	6.0-6.4
Zinc, 100 lb.....	2.35	2
Alum, 100 lb.....	21.0	2.60
Silver, 8 oz. lb.....	4.28	2.1
Mercury, 1 lb.....	-	-
COMMODITY INDEXES		
Moody's index (base 100)		
Dec. 31, 1931.....	236.3	61
* Nominal		

U.S. Commodity Prices

COPPER				LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)			
Sep	64.50	63.40	66.70	Jan	40.00	44.00	42.00
Oct	67.20	66.10	68.00	Feb	40.00	45.00	44.00
Nov	64.00	64.00	67.00	Mar	40.00	45.00	44.00
Dec	68.50	67.00	68.00	Apr	40.00	45.00	44.00
Jan	68.00	68.00	68.00	May	40.00	45.00	44.00
Feb	68.00	68.00	68.00	Jun	40.00	45.00	44.00
Mar	70.00	70.00	70.00	Jul	40.00	45.00	44.00
Apr	71.50	71.50	71.50	Aug	40.00	45.00	44.00
May	72.50	72.50	72.50	Sep	40.00	45.00	44.00
Jun	4.10	4.09	4.13	Oct	4.10	4.09	4.13
Jul	4.26	4.23	4.25	Nov	4.26	4.23	4.25
Aug	4.59	4.50	4.53	Dec	4.59	4.50	4.53
May	6.42	6.34	6.33	Jan	6.42	6.34	6.33
POTATOES				LIVE SHEEP (CATTLE)			
Nov	4.10	4.09	4.13	Jan	40.00	44.00	42.00
Dec	4.26	4.23	4.25	Feb	40.00	45.00	44.00
Mar	4.59	4.50	4.53	Mar	40.00	45.00	44.00
May	6.42	6.34	6.33	Apr	40.00	45.00	44.00
SILVER				May	40.00	45.00	44.00
Sep	429.00	416.00	411.00	Jun	40.00	45.00	44.00
Oct	429.00	417.50	421.00	Jul	40.00	45.00	44.00
Jan	430.00	422.00	424.00	Aug	40.00	45.00	44.00
Feb	430.00	423.00	424.00	Sep	40.00	45.00	44.00
Mar	430.00	427.00	429.00	Oct	40.00	45.00	44.00
May	440.00	442.00	442.00	Nov	40.00	45.00	44.00
Jul	446.00	447.00	447.00	Dec	40.00	45.00	44.00
Sep	446.00	447.00	447.00	Jan	40.00	45.00	44.00
Dec	446.00	447.00	447.00	Feb	40.00	45.00	44.00
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May	446.00	447.00	447.00	Jun	40.00	45.00	44.00
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Mar	446.00	447.00	447.00	Nov	40.00	45.00	44.00
May	446.00	447.00	447.00	Dec	40.00	45.00	44.00
Jul	446.00	447.00					

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	DM	FF	L. L.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swt. & F.	Dan. Kr.		
Amsterdam	2.7175	6.2550	191.38	56.455	41.08y	6.6310*	90.30*	45.75*	
Brussels (c)	39.525	91.38	14.8180	8.200	5.97y	14.5575	13.1075	6.362	
Frankfurt	2.6580	6.1671		55.38	4.021x	98.15*	6.758*	88.70*	42.89*
London (c)	2.31175		6.1695	11.155	1530.75	6.2125	91.275	9.6675	14.3625
Milan	602.25	1531.30	246.25	137.58		243.00	16.775	219.90	106.58
Paris	4.4625	11.2145	160.95*		8.3055*	177.35*	12.231*	159.81*	77.80*
Zurich	3.015	6.9706	13.02*	82.51*	4.055*	110.84*	7.63*		40.6*

(c) Commercial franc, 1st Units of 100. (s) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000.
(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	650 - 652	658 - 660
3 months	648 - 649	677 - 678
Cathodes: spot	628 - 630	635 - 636
3 months	645 - 647	654 - 655
Pin: spot	4050 - 4075	4000 - 4100
3 months	3830 - 3840	3630 - 3640
Lead: spot	232 - 235	231.5 - 232
3 months	227 - 227.5	226.5 - 227
Pin: spot	408.5 - 409	414 - 416
3 months	417 - 418	424 - 425
Silver: spot	179 - 180	173.5 - 174
3 months	184 - 184.5	178.5 - 179

Friday's

NEW HIGHS-1		
Lykes	Yngs	
NEW LOWS-122		
GHSU	4.40pt	RCA cva
Hanna	Mng	Refiance
Hessell	Elec	Relian
Hershey	Fds	Relat
Holdyln	A	ReyMet
Hoov	Ball	Reynold
Hospl	Affil	Rollins I
Hought	Aliff	Ryder
Hughes	Toot	SIJOS L
Hunt	Chem	SIPLau
Illic	Pl	Smithkin

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	(Mid-scores)	Ch.
act	4060	3990	4050-4070	+
act	—	—	4100-4130	—
act	4095	3925	4050-4100	—
an	3920	3900	3920-3950	-1
an	3930	3710	3920-3950	—
an	3750	3610	3740-3810	—
ncy	3615	3400	3615-3630	+
ncy	—	—	3435-3450	+
dec	3346	3235	3235	+
dec	—	—	3200-3250	+10
ecoe	—	—	—	—
ec	1150	1135	1125-1130	—
op	938	923	928-934	—
an	895	886	893-894	—
ul	—	—	867-877	—
ul	—	—	830	—
ec	—	—	820	—
ec	—	—	815	—

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ould Exp	ShuWor

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Market Summary

Sept. 6, 1974				
Most Active	New York			
Magnavox	\$80.80	9 1/2	+11	
Federal Aig	222.00	14	+1	
Ciera Co	203.92	7 1/2	+1	
Westing El	128.80	9 3/4	+3	
Va ElPow	136.70	7 1/2		
US Steel	128.70	43 1/2	+1	
Midsouth	134.60	10 1/4	+1	
Pan Am	113.30	35		
Tesco Inc	112.20	22 1/2		
UAC Inc	112.10	16 1/2	-1	
Polaroid	110.50	20 1/2	-3	
InTeTel	109.60	17 1/2		
Southern Co	107.10	9 1/2		
McDonald	104.30	30 1/4	-1 1/4	

Executives In U.S. Get Pay Rises

Armist	CK	103,800	18	—	5
Krasge	SS	103,800	26 1/2	—	7

Prev.

	Today	day
Volume (in millions)	13.13	14.23
Advances	957	998
Declines	447	457
Unchanged	368	358
Total issues	1782	1913
New 1974 highs		
New 1974 lows	122	312

Most Active—American			
	Sales	Close	N.C.
AtariInd B	39,200	21 1/2	+ 5 1/2
Gf Bas Pet	25,780	23 1/4	+ 1 1/2
Imperial A	22,300	22 1/2	+ 1 1/2
AT&T B	22,000	7 1/2	+ 3/4
Champ H B	22,000	2 1/4	—
Tenneco wt	17,400	2 1/2	—
Robinson	50-1	50-1	—
Houclnt A	15,600	16 1/4	+ 1 1/4
Texas Intl	12,700	4	—
Approx total stock sales		1,440,000	
American stock year ago		2,114,225	

American Stock Index:			
	Today	Close	N.C.
Dow Jones	1,000	1,000	—
NYSE	1,000	1,000	—
AMEX	1,000	1,000	—

tions through high
uses and other c

A survey by a management consultant firm shows that chief executives of 581 of the largest U. S. corporations received total compensation averaging 8.5 percent higher than the previous year.

No less than 76 percent of the 504 chief executives in office during both 1972 and 1973 received pay increases, said M. Kinsey & Co., which has conducted the survey for 20 years. Fourteen per cent took pay cuts and 10 per cent received the same pay.

Don Jones increases

Dow Jones Averages				
	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	667.63	685.90	663.96	677.96
22 Tr	127.81	131.00	127.00	129.00
15 Util	60.43	61.57	59.98	61.00
65 Stk	203.49	208.81	202.10	206.33

Standard & Poor's				
	High	Low	Close	N.C.
42 Industrials	81.62	78.98	80.27	+
42 Railroads	37.27	37.00	37.23	+
40 Utilities	31.47	30.98	31.17	+
3650 Stocks	37.42	36.08	37.42	+

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	37.30	36.91	37.33	+
Industrial	81.61	78.98	80.27	+
Transportation	32.35	32.00	32.30	+
Utility	31.34	30.54	31.28	+
Finance	37.17	36.62	36.98	+

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
	Shares			
	Buy	Sell	Open	High
Sept. 4	7,921	710,665	5,178	5,181
Sept. 5	797,142	405,300	5,200	5,203
Sept. 6	722,401	700,656	5,171	5,174
Sept. 7	722,401	700,656	5,171	5,174
Aug. 29	332,392	327,001	5,233	5,235
Sept. 28	321,697	343,088	5,218	5,221

These are included in the daily figures.

attributed the gi
es to "the beftu

profit increases in more than 10 years." Profits of the 581 companies rose 29.1 per cent as sales rose 20.7 per cent over the previous year.

But the survey revealed that companies reporting profit declines were reluctant to lower the compensation of their executives. Among 82 showing lower profits only 21 reduced top man's compensation; and 47 showed increases.

Company Report

Brown Group

Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	174.3	150.4
Profit (millions)...	4.4	4.0
Per Share	0.60	0.57
12 Months		
Revenue (millions)...	620.2	466.6
Profit (millions)...	16.9	18.4
Per Share	2.32	2.12

The new currency



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هكذا من الاصل

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Edited by
WILL WENG

EDITED FOR TELEVISION—By Frances Hansen

A C C R O S S	A C C R O S S
1 Initials of famed	81 "Oat," _____ oat,
4 Mountain neb	82 Lake Abner
10 Serry ones	83 Rural org.
15 _____ first	84 _____
20 Hindu dances	90 Feet part, in _____
25 "_____" Little Nut	"_____"
32 Chow _____	91 Berker's Bobby
37 Condon of a _____	92 _____ soufflé
43 _____ big	93 C. S. Salaman
53 Burden: Last	94 _____ adjuant
58 Stevenson	100 Fernia _____
62 Kind _____ steel	101 _____ name
68 Arrowsmith's	104 Months _____
wife _____	105 Word on a sword
75 _____ time to	106 _____
walk.	107 Dike, Enomada
83 Tax man, a _____	and Trenc
88 _____	108 Berlic: canasta
94 Prasno _____	115 Gontagay
103 Milay _____	116 Bunsen-burner
106 Luke hazard	117 Shapless dress
107 Jewish eve	118 Standard _____
116 Cairo initiates	119 Darts or target
118 Where Gordon	120 Hurt or roll
142 _____	122 _____ for forget"
147 Kind of steak	123 _____
148 Rucks _____	124 _____
149 Grandmother of	125 _____
Timothy _____	Victoria _____
49 deputis: Abbr. _____	126 Persian sage
52 _____	127 _____'s partner
52 Dense _____	128 London locale
54 Farragut _____	129 High note
decision _____	130 _____
59 Order of fragn _____	131 Sign-off from _____
60 _____	"_____"
62 Swiss river	132 Lawrence's cousin
65 Dawn goddess _____	133 Giffert's a sleek
67 _____	"_____"
feature _____	author _____
70 _____ dress	142 Permalutan
74 _____	143 _____
75 Sacrifices by fire	144 "A's" _____
77 Zodiac sign	145 _____
79 _____ acorns	146 _____'s band
82 Buttons or Mill _____	147 Mill hard _____
83 _____	148 _____ of life
84 Toppings _____	149 Ballet court _____
85 Gardner _____	150 _____
86 Proust _____	151 Attention-
89 Broadway show	getting sound

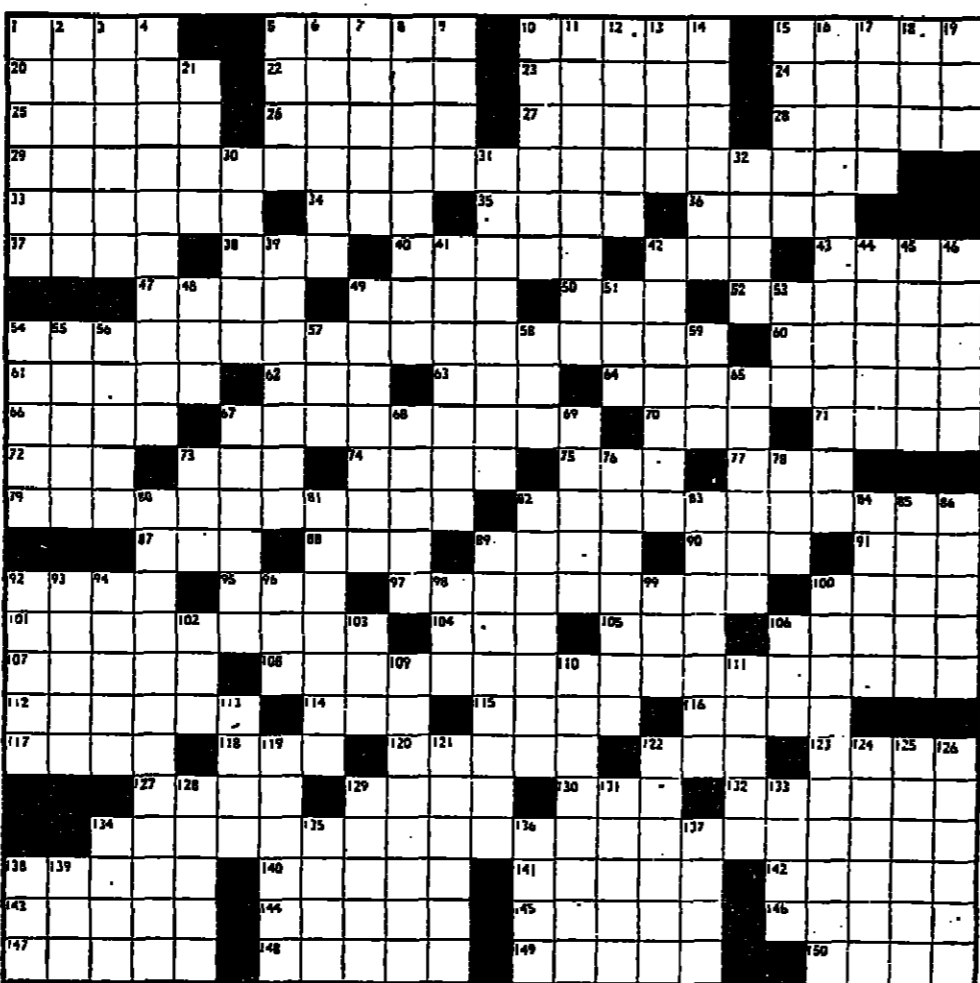
DOWN
3 Confirms
9 Innocent one
9 Shade of green
1 Set free
2 "Uncle Tom"
girl
3 Croucher's tool
4 Nap

DOWN	DOWN
1 Game bird	3 Conforms
2 More pallid	9 Innocent one
3 Fly of Africa	10 Shade of green
4 Sherman's remark	11 Set free
5 Italian cola	12 "Uncle Tom" girl
6 Ah, me!	13 Croupier's tool
7 Australian horse	14 Nap

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

NAPS SCALD ANGEL

L A E D T O I G H E S S P A R K N O W
 E T H I C S T A N D A R D S S E R V I C E
 S A N S L A N C A S H R I M P S I R O
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 M I L Y A I T S G A B S S H E A S
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 N A I L L E R S S I L I A N G A V E S
 M E T T E S S I O S S N E A T



DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
15 Turkish sweet:	48 Keys, at times	49 Salween, in	50 Vestral	121 Completely
Van.	48 Switchboard	France	50 Alley — of	122 Help!
16 Broadway show	49 wh.	72 Signal of A.P.	comes.	124 Structural bars
49 Ambles	49 Ambles	73 Sign to the shade	50 Bump	125 Attendants
18 Dehmy's	51 Help!	72 Newspaper	50 derivative	128 Advice to
"La —"	49 de detex	banquet: abbr.	100 Bivrite	129 slanders
19 "La —" a nihil	49 Book-jacket sale	49	128 "Gears Lake"	role
21 Parlor piece	48 Place for a	51 Lead the life	105 Bede's title:	
20 Hunter about	49 hominians	— — — — —	abbr.	129 Age: Lat.
21 Herald of	49 Club specialty	— — — — —	105 Foe: word	125 Police: Palmst
22 messiah	71 Grock group of	53 Non-gra. one	70 Kind of wife	123 With skill
22 Charles calendar	W. W. II.	64 French G.A.	abbr.	124 Wise men
23 Hartford	53 Hartford	53 Whiffens	109 Outlets	125 poem
44 Lake Elizabeth	53 German pressman	50 "Last Case"	layer	128 Pack down
22 Stars, to Virgil	49 (deteriorate)	100 Branch of	100	127 Space monkey
44 Last words to	76 Christian's lady	100 Howard time	125	128
the	49 Whitman's	52 Waters	711 "Mr. Roberts"	128 Incantations
— maw	53	53 Treasure	113 Sward	129 Afo-a —
(transl. term)		53	125	129 Calab. (abstr.)

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy	MADRID	26	77	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	13	53	Showers	MILAN	24	78	Cloudy
ANKARA	32	73	Cloudy	MONTREAL	19	67	Cloudy
ANTWERP	21	65	Cloudy	MOSCOW	23	74	Cloudy
BARCELONA	21	65	Unavailable	MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
BERGAMO	24	75	Pair	NEW YORK	18	64	Showers
BERLIN	25	76	Cloudy	NICOSIA	23	74	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	OSLO	14	57	Showers
BUDAPEST	24	75	Pair	PARIS	18	64	Cloudy
CATAGO	20	60	Unavailable	PERM	26	76	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	72	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	SOFA	22	73	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	68	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Rain
DUBLIN	20	60	Cloudy	TAGANROG	23	74	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavailable
FLORENCE	28	78	Cloudy	TUNIS	24	75	Pair
FRANKFURT	21	62	Rain	VIENNA	22	73	Cloudy
GENOVA	12	53	Rain	WARSAW	15	57	Pair
HELSINKI	17	62	Rain	WASHINGTON	20	68	Pair
ISTANBUL	25	77	Cloudy	ZURICH	22	73	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	62	Cloudy				
LISBON	21	70	Cloudy				
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings at U.S. Coast
 & 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

PROPHETS WITH HONOR

By Alan Barth. Knopf. 254 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

THROUGH all the "sociological jurisprudence" of the Warren Court and the "strict constructionism" of the Burger Court (Whatever those labels really mean, if anything), the Supreme Court as an institution has sustained a remarkable prestige in the last 20 years. With the surety of a presidential reelection, an eclipse and Congress receiving a 27 per cent positive grade in the polls, the judicial branch sails on seemingly stronger than ever—able to plunge most recently into the political thicket of the presidential transcripts case and

Certainly the country (and has) its critics, and "Impeach Earl Warren" signs once rivaled the old Burma Shave signs as the nation's roadside reading. The Burger counterrevolution continues fitfully, and the recent bus- ing decision backed off from sub- urban passions, while the obscen- ity decision catered to suburban early. But overall, not since the early nineteen-fifties has the court aroused profound sectional and ideological passions resulting in so many interventions by sepa- rate state governors in schoolhouse sign wars.

Whether this vague but widespread trust of the court is reflected in a greater interest in it, I don't know, but I would not be surprised to learn that it is rivaling the headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Barth pays exemplary attention to the facts and history of the cases. Swirling through his pages are the judicial doctrines that first-year law students learn in *Con Law—Justice Felix Frankfurter's* legal restraint, Justice Thurgood Marshall's *Brown v. Board of Education*, the *Burke v. Black*, incorporated into the Bill of Rights into the 14th Amendment, and others less attributable. The issues, legal, social and philosophical, are given a thorough airing.

Where Mr. Barth falls short, I think, is in pulling out any cohering strands common to this group of cases (all involving civil rights); it struck me, for example, that they all turned on fed-

Thus he gives us Justice John M. Harlan's lone dissent in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, in which the majority laid down the doctrine of separate but equal that Brown v. Board of Education would overturn 58 years later; Justice Louis B. Brandeis in *Olmstead v. United States*, a wiretapping case

The nineteen twangos, enjoying the right to be left alone by Justice G. Blanton Brantley, Jr., of the Alabama Supreme Court, told Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. of the U. S. Supreme Court, that the state had unconstitutionally apportioned electoral districts, overruled in *Baker v. Carr*, the "one

Mr. Lingeman is a New York Times book reviewer.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

September 6, 1974

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PEANUTS

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C.

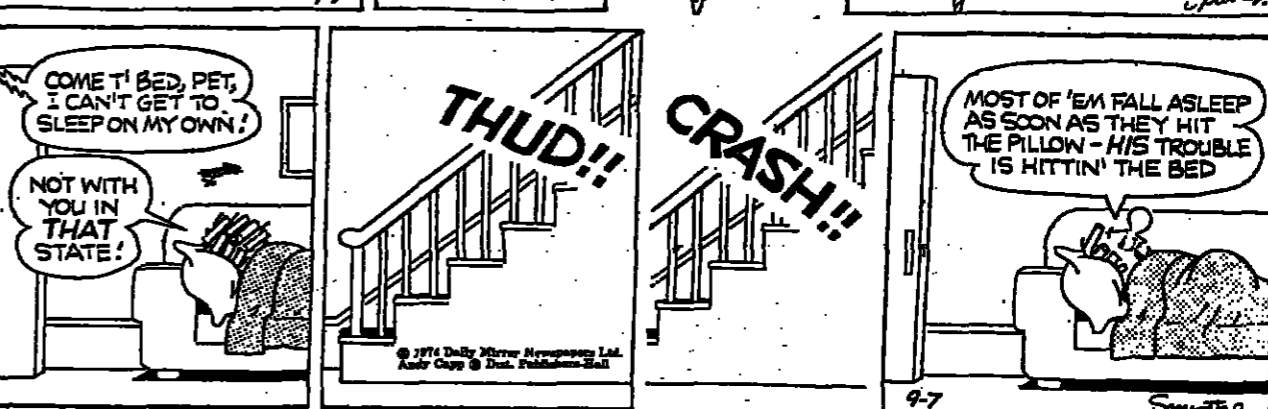
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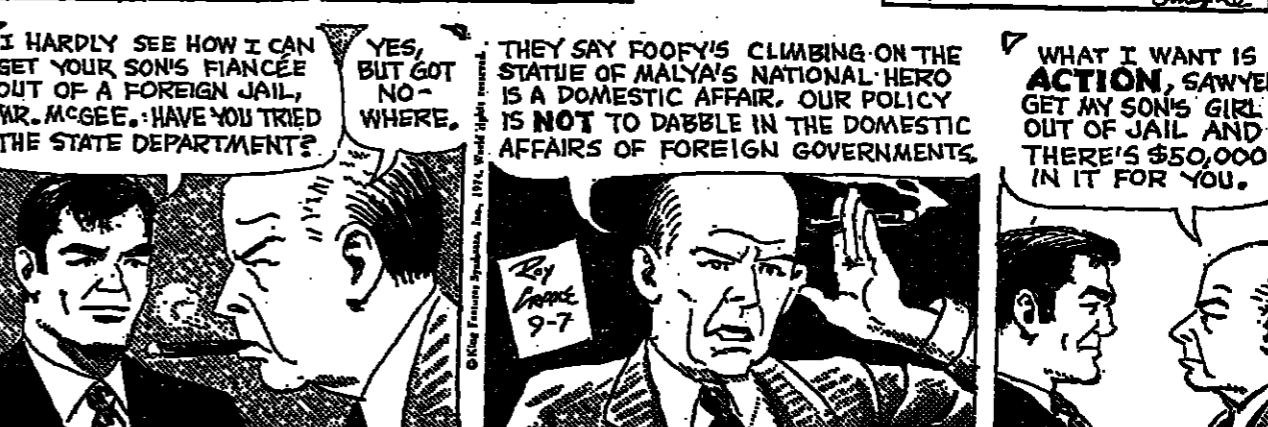
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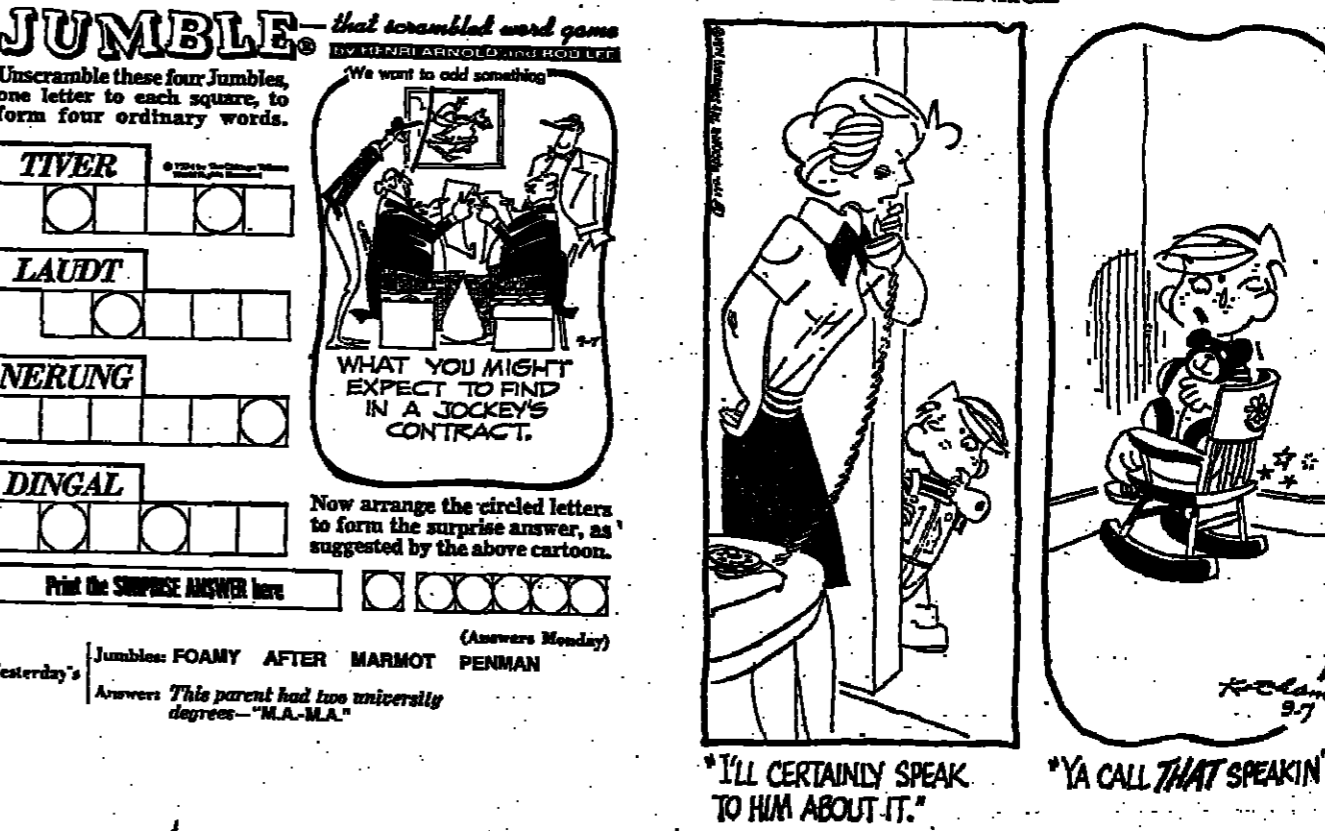
BUSINESS SAVVY



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DENNIS THE MENACE



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